

Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine

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THE PRINCE OF WALES (KING EDWARD VII) WITH PRESIDENT BUCHANAN AND OTHERS AT THE TOMB OF GEORGE WASHINGTON AT
MOUNT VERNON, 1860

See article "A Home For The National Gallery Of Art."

DAUGHTERS *of the* AMERICAN REVOLUTION · MAGAZINE ·

VOL. LVIII, No. 7

JULY, 1924

WHOLE No. 383

A Message From The President General



DURING this month which signalizes the one hundred and forty-eighth anniversary of the day on which the united colonies of America declared their right to a separate and equal station "among the powers of the earth," we should make grateful acknowledgment to our Heavenly Father for the protection and outstanding growth and development which He has vouchsafed our beloved country, the United States of America.

Growth indeed, is the single word which best epitomizes our national existence since 1776. From being confined to the Atlantic seaboard with the ocean on one hand and savages and a wilderness on the other, we are now a nation of millions stretching our arms from sea to sea. Such unparalleled expansion likewise carried its obligations and responsibilities, for, as Ambassador Jusserand has so aptly said, "Great nations have great duties."

Our forefathers went forward with firm step and the martyr's zeal that their Anglo-Saxon heritage of "govern-

ment with the consent of the governed" might be maintained. They set the new nation which they created, small and feeble that it was, upon the path that had lead to expansion and power and glory. They secured for us the principles of righteousness as well as of liberty, for there was no thought in the minds of the men who founded this nation of a liberty separated from justice or of freedom apart from righteous living.

Our form of government has come to us as a precious national heritage. It is our part to cherish and keep alive that spirit of independence and national honor as characteristic of the early American people which is sometimes described as the spirit of '76. To our generation is entrusted the duty of preserving and perpetuating that which we have inherited. We ourselves must show that mutual respect for law and order which is so necessary for the maintenance of good government. We must see to it that our fellow citizens have respect for the common laws of civilized society that govern the acts of

all individuals toward each other. Beyond and above all, we must constitute ourselves especial guardians of the people and security of our nation to prevent the hatching of private plots and conspiracies by those enemies to our national weal within our midst who would wreck our institutions and ideals of government for their own selfish purposes.

In a government in which all the people equally participate, universal intelligence is necessary. The enemies of our institutions have ever found their most effective ally in ignorance. The hope of the preservation of a government of the people lies in the education of all. It is a debt which every present generation owes to the future and it is the only means by which ignorance can be banished from the world.

In order that our generation may cherish what has been handed on to us as well as enrichen it by right example, let us have constantly in our minds and hearts during this significant month of July, the memory of our splendid heritage from the men and women of '76. Thus shall we help to keep pure the sources of our National life. Especially is it incumbent upon us, Daughters of the American Revolution, to be alive to the duty of the hour that we may guard well the qualities upon which our continued strength as a nation depends, so that we shall transmit them unimpaired and enriched to those who shall dwell here when our day is done.

LORA HAINES COOK,

President General.



D. A. R. FLAG CODE PAMPHLET

It is not through any fault of the Chairman of the Committee on Correct Use of the Flag, Mrs. John Miller Horton, that delay has occurred in publishing the D.A.R. Flag Code Pamphlets.

The official minutes of the Flag Committee of Patriotic Societies were not received in time to prepare a revised Flag Code for Flag Day distribution.

When published, the new Flag Codes can be procured from Mrs. Horton, 477 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, New York. These pamphlets will be sold at reduced cost, the price to be announced later by the Chairman.



THE UNITED STATES AND LAFAYETTE

By SAMUEL FLAGG BEMIS

PROFESSOR OF HISTORY, GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

(CONTINUED FROM JUNE MAGAZINE)

NEWs of Lafayette's arrest and imprisonment, and of cross correspondence of the United States ministers abroad on the subject, arrived in Philadelphia by the regular diplomatic channels.¹ Further details, including the sufferings of the prisoners and their change of prisons, arrived in letters from Lafayette's numerous friends in Europe, and from Madame de Lafayette herself, who wrote to President Washington requesting him to take steps to secure the liberation of her husband as an American citizen.² Members of the party who escaped from the fortress at Antwerp brought additional details to Short, which were duly transmitted to the Secretary of State. Pinckney and Morris were bespoken further, by Lafayette's friends, and by the General himself, who celebrated the Fourth of July, 1793, in his cell at Magdeburg by managing to write a secret letter to Pinckney with appropriate reflections on the American and French Revolutions. The initiative of Gouverneur Morris was meanwhile exerted to the extent of drawing unauthorized, and on his own recognizance, on the credit

of the United States to the extent of ten thousand florins, which were deposited at Lafayette's disposal at Magdeburg.³ The money, despite the extortion of his jailers, served at least to ameliorate the vile prison fare. Gouverneur Morris also personally loaned 100,000 livres to Madame de Lafayette,⁴ who had requested him to pledge the credit of the United States to her account to satisfy creditors to whom she felt in honor bound.⁵ He assured her that the United States would take care of the needs of herself and husband. The American Minister by his personal influence with the Committee of Public Safety seems to have persuaded them out of revenging themselves with the guillotine on the wife and daughters of Lafayette,⁶ after the authorities had already wrought a dreadful vengeance by actually decapitating the Marquise's sister, mother, and aged grandmother. Morris also penned for Madame Lafayette a rather abject and humble petition to the King of Prussia for the release of her husband. The document, hitherto supposed to have been undelivered, was duly signed by her and transmitted to that monarch, but in vain.⁷ Washington,

¹ Short to the Secretary of State, Aug. 31, Sept. 18, 28, Oct. 12, 19, 1792, *Hague and Spain*, Wm. Short, I, State Department; Morris to same, A. S. P., P. R., I, 341, 394.

² For her letters of Oct. 8, 1792, and March 13, 1793, see Sparks, *Writings of George Washington*, X, 315, 324.

³ *Correspondence Inédite*, 210.

⁴ Sparks, *Life of G. Morris*, I, 411.

⁵ The money was paid back in 1804 in depreciated French currency worth 53,500 livres. For this the scrupulous Morris, who had no affection for Lafayette's ebullient personality, never forgave the General. See A. C. Morris,

Life and Letters of G. Morris, II, 407-412. For further correspondence on this subject see Sparks MSS., Vol. 89, in Harvard Library.

⁶ A. C. Morris, *Diary and Letters of G. Morris*, II, 63. See also Sparks MSS., Vol. 89.

⁷ For copy of the letter see *Ibid.*, II, 4. The letter was transferred from London by the Prussian Minister, Baron von Jacobi von Klöst, who received it from Pinckney Jacobi-Klöst to the King, London, January 22, 1793 *Geheimnis Staatsarchiv*, Berlin, *Repositorium* 96, 130 k vol. II.

unsolicited, sent 2310 guilders out of his own pocket to the distressed woman.⁸

Washington's decision, immediately taken, was to approve the action—or rather lack of action—taken by Morris, Pinckney, and Short. He requested Jefferson as Secretary of State to direct Morris to lose no favorable opportunity to express *informally* the sentiments and wishes of the United States respecting Lafayette. Jefferson's actual instructions, copies of which were sent to all the American Ministers abroad, expressed approval of their action and went on to state that "the interest which the President himself, and

shall be effectual, you are authorized to signify, through such channels as you shall find suitable, that our government and nation . . . will view his liberation as a mark of consideration and friendship for the United States."⁹ There is



Photo by Handy, Washington

LA MARQUISE DE LAFAYETTE FROM PASTEL PORTRAIT.
PHOTOGRAPH IN M. DE LESIURE, LES GRANDES ÉPOUSES

our citizens in general take in the welfare of this gentleman is great and sincere, and will entirely justify all prudent efforts to serve him." These efforts were to be limited to procuring his liberty by informal solicitations if possible. "But if formal ones shall be necessary, and the moment shall arrive when you shall find that they

no evidence that any of the ministers interpreted these instructions to the extent of justifying more than informal inquiries and expressions of interest in Lafayette's fate and a wish to see him liberated.¹⁰ This course received the thorough approbation of the State Department and President. Jefferson, indeed, at this very time had strongly expressed himself against

"meddling with the internal affairs of any country, nor with the general affairs of Europe."¹¹ Thomas Pinckney, in London, held fruitless informal conferences with the Prussian Minister in London, only to learn that Lafayette was to be transferred to Austrian custody. He had tried to induce Lord Grenville, the English Secretary of

⁸ Washington to Mme. de Lafayette, Jan. 31, 1793, Sparks, *Writings of George Washington*, X, 314.

⁹ T. Jefferson to G. Morris, and other United States Ministers abroad, Philadelphia, March 15, 1793, *Writings of Jefferson* (Ford ed.), VI, 202.

¹⁰ For remarkable irregularity of Carmichael's conduct, see note at end of this installment.

¹¹ T. Jefferson to Mr. Dumas, Philadelphia, March 24, 1793, *Instructions*, I, 262, State Dept.

State for Foreign Affairs, to press Great Britain's ally for the prisoner's release. Grenville politely but consistently refused to pursue the matter, concerning which the Opposition, instigated by Lafayette's friends and led by Fitzpatrick and Fox, had begun to bait him. On March 17, 1794, General Fitzpatrick introduced into the Commons a motion that the detention of Lafayette and his fellow prisoners was injurious to the cause of His Majesty and his allies, and beseeched the government to intercede with the court of Berlin for their liberation. His motion was supported by Fox and Sheridan, but voted down 46-153. Burke let loose a thundering invective against Lafayette. He thought "that the 'illustrious exile' as he was called, though, in fact, the outcast of the world, deserved the fate he had met with . . . England had done la Fayette no injury and was not obliged to do him any service, but to leave him where he was . . . I would not debauch any humanity by supporting an application like the present, in behalf of such a horrid ruffian."¹²

John Jay, who had a not unfavorable opportunity to present such a request for Lafayette during the general negotiations in 1794, does not appear to have mentioned the matter.¹³ Pinckney, despairing of diplomacy, then lent his countenance to a plot to abet Lafayette's escape. This also failed after a most dramatic attempt.¹⁴

To Madame Lafayette's urgent solicitations for an American mission to demand her husband's release, that he and

his family might be taken to the United States, President Washington replied kindly but negatively that her purposes were "perhaps not exactly those which I could pursue; perhaps indeed, not the most likely, under actual circumstances, to obtain our object; but be assured, that I am not inattentive to his condition, nor contenting myself with inactive wishes for his liberation." The letter was drafted, at Washington's request by Jefferson. The fine hand of the Secretary of State, who did not share the abhorrence which American ministers abroad, particularly Short and Morris, entertained for Jacobin rule, is to be seen in this sentence included in Washington's letter: "My affection to his nation and to himself are unabated, and notwithstanding the line of separation, which has unfortunately drawn between them, I am confident that both have been led on by a pure love of liberty, and a desire to secure public happiness."¹⁵

Probably Washington would not have added this last sentence had he written the letter himself, but he signed it as drafted by Jefferson, to Madame Lafayette's infinite sorrow. "I thought, indeed, I confess," she wrote to Gouverneur Morris, in a still unpublished letter, "that the succession of events in our country could not be correctly judged at such a distance, but that Mr. Washington would himself write to me, in the month of March, and in answer to my letter written in October, after all which had then taken place, and all that has since passed," that her husband and the Jaco-

¹² Hansard, XXXI, 38, ff. The debates are reported with care by the Prussian Minister, Jacobi-Klöet. See his letter of March 18, 1794 in Geheimnis Staatsarchiv, Berlin, *Repositorium* 96, 150 M., vol. IV, 1792.

¹³ That Lafayette was uncertain whether his messages reached Jay is indicated by the following passage in the famous letter, written in blood (in French) on his handkerchief, which he smuggled out of Olmütz. A copy is preserved in the private library of Dr. P. M. Keating of Philadelphia, where it was examined for me by Dr. J. Franklin Jameson. "Notwithstanding my requisition, I doubt whether there has been delivered to Mr. Jay the long interrogatory, written from Germany, in French, which I submitted pour ne pas nuire aux messies (sic)."

¹⁴ *Am. Hist. Rev.*, XXVIII, 245. For Bollman and Huger's well-known attempt at Lafayette's liberation, see below, Jan. 19, 1796. Hamilton wrote to Washington, introducing Bollman: "I have reason to believe that Mr. Pinckney, among others, encouraged him and as a consequence of it, he hopes for some civil employment under the Government. He brought me letters from Mr. and Mrs. Church [Mrs. Church of London, was Hamilton's sister-in-law] which speak handsomely of him. I believe they had a chief agency in promoting his undertaking." Hamilton, *Works*, VI, 85.

¹⁵ Washington to the Marchioness de Lafayette, Mar. 16 1793. *Writings of Washington* (Ford ed.), XII, 270.

bins were animated by the same pure love of liberty and desire to serve public happiness—"this is truly desolating to my heart."¹⁶ The summer and autumn of 1793 passed without further definite information regarding the distinguished prisoner of state.¹⁷

Meanwhile the Executive confidentially

ally done by an Act of March 27, 1794.¹⁸ The sum of \$24,424 was duly placed to his credit by the American ministers abroad.²⁰ It afforded a much needed relief. In January, 1794, a Cabinet meeting was held to consider Lafayette's case. The President put the question "whether, in consideration of the eminent services



Photo by Handy, Washington

LAFAYETTE AT YORKTOWN. FROM STATUE BY DANIEL C. FRENCH IN BROOKLYN, N. Y.

informed "certain members of Congress" of the money which had been advanced to Lafayette and suggested that his unaccepted salary as an American officer be appropriated to cover this expenditure and additional relief.¹⁸ This was eventu-

ally done by an Act of March 27, 1794.¹⁹ The sum of \$24,424 was duly placed to his credit by the American ministers abroad.²⁰ It afforded a much needed relief. In January, 1794, a Cabinet meeting was held to consider Lafayette's case. The President put the question "whether, in consideration of the eminent services

¹⁶ Noailles de Lafayette to Gouverneur Morris, July 12, 1793, *Sparks MSS.*, vol. 89, pp. 21-25, Harvard College Library.

¹⁷ "We wish to hear from you on the subject of M. de Lafayette, tho' we know that circumstances do not admit sanguine hopes." Jefferson to T. Pinckney, Germantown, 27 November, 1793. *Instructions*, II, 34, Dept. State.

¹⁸ Randolph to Pinckney, Jan. 17, 1794, *Instructions*, II, 56, Dept. State.

¹⁹ *U. S. Statutes at Large*, I, 351. Curiously enough one bill, which appropriated monies, originated in the Senate. *Annals of Congress*, 1793-1795, 505, 522, 526. There is no record of a debate or division.

²⁰ Randolph to Pinckney, June 8, 1794, enclosing letter of Secretary of the Treasury of May 31, 1794. *Instructions*, II, 41, State Dept. Same to same, June 5, 1795, *ibid.*, II, 1. ²¹ *Works of Alexander Hamilton* (G. C. Hamilton, ed.) IV, 505.

The proposed *démarche* was agreed to by the three "Heads of Departments." A letter by Randolph, the new Secretary of State, immediately sent the necessary instructions to Thomas Pinckney. Financial assistance was not enough, the instructions read, and went on to state:

"The President, under whose eye he moved during the American war, has waited, until this day, to attempt his release; only because no feasible plan had occurred. He has at length written the inclosed letter for this purpose to the King of Prussia on whose will the fate of the Marquis seems to depend.

"On the first opening of this subject to the mind, its novelty produced some hesitation. That the Chief Magistrate of the United States should, as such, condescend to ask a personal favor from a crowned head, was inadmissible; and had its possible dangers from the discontent which the French nation might feel at such a solicitude, expressed in a public form, for the enlargement of a man, so obnoxious to them at this moment. Objections of this kind do not apply, against the indulgence of private friendship, exerting itself in a private character. Official station cannot so far absorb social affection, as to forbid a man to gratify the one, by occasionally laying aside the other, to perform certain acts irrelative to public duties.

"These sentiments were opposed by the difficulty of framing a letter, which should be the language of a private gentleman, untinctured by the most distant recollection of being the President. I

trust, however, that such a letter has been accomplished; and that the only remaining condition is as to the manner and circumstances of its delivery."

Mr. James Marshall of Virginia, brother of the later eminent Chief-Justice, was recommended, on Alexander Hamilton's advice, as the proper person to present the letter in question. The individuals proper for Mr. Marshall to approach for the success of the mission and the circumstances under which he should undertake it, were left to Pinckney's discretion. "Success is desirable, not only for the happiness, which will accompany it, but also, because it will obviate the uneasiness of having the request refused. This last idea is of such magnitude that if Mr. Marshall shall clearly discover, that it will be abortive, the latter is to be withheld."²²

The writer searched in vain among the unpublished Washington Papers and in the State Department archives for the missing letter of the President to the King of Prussia, nor could it be found in the Prussian archives. As these paragraphs were being prepared for the printer the letter was located in the J. P. Morgan Library in New York City, recently thrown open to the public. Through the courtesy of the librarian we reproduce the text in a footnote below.²³

Equipped by Pinckney with letters of

²² Randolph to T. Pinckney, Phila., Jan. 16, 1794. *Instructions*, II, 56, State Dept.

²³ The Prussian archives were consulted at my direction but without success by Dr. Konrad Schünemann, to whose assistance I owe copies of such Prussian documents as are hereafter cited. The Washington letter from the Morgan Library is from Washington's copy retained by him in his note book:

Philadelphia Jany. 15th
1794

To His Majesty the
King of Prussia
Sire,

However unusual it may be for your Majesty to receive an address from a person, who, at the very moment of making it, disclaims the exercise of any public function, and acts as a private individual yet it is believed from your illustrious character, that the motives, which lead me to the measure, will serve as an ample apology.

I cannot longer resist the impulse of friendship, to lay

before you, who know so well, how to appreciate its force, my personal and affectionate anxiety for the welfare of M. de la Fayette. Report informs me, that he is under confinement in the dominions of Prussia, and therefore at your disposal.

At an early period of his life — at a season, and on an occasion far remote from the time and causes, which have subjected him to his present condition, he pursued his military career, with so much benefit to my country, and honor to himself, that he acquired a most endearing place in my affections.

A sincere attachment then commenced was strengthened by an intercourse which continued after the return of peace had separated us until more active and interesting scenes served to interrupt it. — Upon the events, which succeeded, I shall be silent; only entreating your Majesty to be persuaded, that as I separate myself, in this letter, from my official station, to render a tribute to your liberality; so I beg to be understood as intending to observe that delicacy, which becomes every man, whose country has, with per-

introduction to Prince Henry of Prussia, an old friend of the Marquis, who had already been approached by Lafayette's friends, Marshall set forth for Berlin. The failure of his mission is best described in Marshall's report on the subject, here revealed for the first time:

"I delivered your Letter to Prince Henry of Prussia on the 28th of April and at the same time declared my intention of following his Advice in the Business which had been entrusted with me—he appeared highly gratified by the Confidence which was placed in him, and expressed himself in terms of the warmest Admiration of our President and Friendship for M. de Lafayette. Whilst I remain'd with him he wrote a letter to the King his Nephew informing him of the Letter with which I was charged, and urging a Compliance with the request which it contained.

"On my departure from Rheinsberg his Royal Highness gave me a Letter to the Minister of State on the same subject who immediately informed me that nothing could be done for M. de Lafayette, as an agreement had actually taken place by which he was to be delivered up to the Austrians and he added that probably the agreement was already executed. He spoke favorably of M. de Lafayette and lamented that it was not in the power of Prussia to comply with the Request of his Friends. As the only chance which remained I endeavored to discover if it were possible to prevail on the Ministry to favor the Escape of Fayette from the Fortress where he was con-

fin'd. Alvensleben the Minister of State to whom I made the proposal, acknowledged his wish that it could be done but declared to me that it was too late. I could not press the subject further but as the Minister had not said that M. de la Fayette was actually in the hands of the Austrians I wrote requesting permission to see him before that event took place, intending if my request was granted to renew my Proposal. I inclose you the answer of Alvensleben. As Business with him was at an end, I wrote, as I had promised, to give Prince Henry an account of my want of success, and to inquire if he could point out any step by which I could yet be of service to M. de la Fayette, the answer by the Baron Munchausen I inclose you, I cannot very well understand it, but I clearly perceived that Prince Henry could do nothing for Fayette, and as I did not wish to be obliged to converse with him, on what our Government might possibly yet do to procure his Enlargement, I declined the Invitation to Rheinsberg."²⁴

Thus closed the first chapter of Washington's efforts to liberate his beloved friend. The affair did not end here. The King of Prussia was wearied and embarrassed at the continued requests which he received for the release of the prisoners.²⁵ Lured away from the Rhine by the Polish partition spoil he was already about to desert the coalition. King Frederick William, a few weeks before Marshall's trip to Berlin, had asked the Emperor to take over the custody of the

fect sincerity, cherished peace and impartiality towards the whole world.

Permit me then to ask and obtain from your Majesty, a favor, in which the most lively sensibility of my fellow-citizens is engaged—the release of M. de la Fayette on his parole. If his word should not be deemed a sufficient pledge, I shall regret, that your Majesty does not entertain the same conviction of his fidelity, as a full experience has impressed upon myself.—But I can never be persuaded of the possibility of his departing from that innocence of conduct, which is always to be expected from a prisoner of war.

This request, unsolicited by, and unknown to him asks the patronage of your Majesty's sensibility; and is dictated by a confidence, that he could not be in the power of any sovereign, who would more delight in indulging a friendship, which cannot acquit itself, without thus endeavoring to deliver him, under your benevolent auspices—

I pray God to preserve your Majesty in his holy keeping.
Go. Washington.

²⁴ James Marshall to Pinckney, June, 1794. *Despatches, England*, III. State Dept. Alvensleben's letter to Marshall, inclosed by the latter to Pinckney (*ibid.*), says that he would be glad to comply with the request as to Lafayette, but for the fact that the prisoner had already been delivered over to the Austrians. "I cannot forbear to observe at the same time, that if during his confinement at Magdebourg anybody had made a request of that kind, surely it would not have been refused him. What grieved me the most is to be disappointed of the only occasion I could have to prove my regard for General Washington."

Munchausen wrote from Rheinsberg, May 9, 1794, that Prince Henry was disappointed that Marshall did not succeed in his quest, that he extends his hospitality, and that he "will never forget the amiable young gentleman from Virginia." (*Ibid.*)

²⁵ Thugut an den Kaiser, Wien, Feb. 25, 1794. M. Büdinger, *Lafayette in Oesterreich*, 263.

prisoners. To this the Court of Vienna formally agreed in March, 1794.²⁶ In his new prison at Olmütz, in Moravia, Lafayette continued feverishly to devise ways and means of escape. By secret avenues of correspondence developed through "certain hommes magnétisables pour la liberté" he sent out letters to his friends and former aides-de-camp and to acquaintances who seemed likely to be able to contribute in some degree in assisting him. The purpose of much of this correspondence was to furnish arguments for the press²⁷ and for the parliamentary Opposition in England, to be

used in influencing public opinion in his favor. He sent sympathetic letters to the unfortunate King of Poland and certain of his officers, calculated to open the way for a possible escape into that adjacent monarchy.²⁸

He even put some reliance on his friendly relations with the Jews in 1790 as affording him an appeal to Jews in Poland, "adroits, intriguants et discrets."²⁹ Above all other expedients he still placed his hopes in some definite and formal ultimatum by the United States demanding his release as an American citizen.³⁰

²⁶ Bericht des Cabinetsministeriums an den König Fri derich Wilhelm II, 6 März, 1794. Geheimnis Staatsarchiv, Berlin, *Repositorium* 96, 147 T. The King of Prussia requested the transfer of Lafayette without mentioning his companions. The Emperor replied he would take over Lafayette and the officers arrested with him. The Prussian council accepted this extension "as being conformable to the interests" of the King.

²⁷ Lafayette to Archenholz (of Hamburg) Magdebourg, 27 March, 1793, *Correspondence Inédite*, 187. For press, propaganda for Lafayette's release, see Charavay's *Lafayette* 344-52.

²⁸ *Correspondence Inédite*, 262.

²⁹ Lafayette à M. de la Colombe, Magdebourg, 3 Jan. 1794, *Correspondence Inédite*, 255. This passage is suppressed in the original printed *Mémoires*. See Thomas's comment, *ibid.*, 132. A letter by one Dupont was sent from London, Oct. 29, 1792, directed to the Prussian Jewish emissary, Ephraim, with whom Lafayette had had dealings in Paris in 1790. It was turned over by Ephraim to the Minister Schulenberg, Geheimnis Staatsarchiv, Berlin, *Repositorium*, 96, 147 G.

³⁰ See his long memoir to his aides-de-camp from Magdebourg, Dec. 10, 1793, the first of which was later repeated from Olmütz in other letters, *Correspondence Inédite*, 241. Lafayette hoped that the American ministers, including Carmichael, in Spain, would all sign such a formal demand. The mention of Carmichael here must be accompanied by an explanation of that official envoy's curious conduct in regard to Lafayette's imprisonment. Carmichael had been American agent at Berlin during the American Revolution. He was never received by that Court. During the last years of the Revolution he had vainly sought recognition of the independence of the United States at the Court of Spain. It was through Lafayette's personal influence at that court in 1783 that Carmichael was at length officially received as *chargé des affaires* of the United States, in the presence of Lafayette then at the apogee of his youthful glory. (B. Tuckerman, *Life of Lafayette*, I, 155-156.) Carmichael's lasting gratitude for this apparently knew no bounds. In 1792 he was still at Madrid, as American minister, clumsily negotiating the Mississippi question. He heard of Lafayette's imprisonment and sent to his friend an astonishing letter, which is in the Prussian archives. It was unsealed and addressed to Lafayette in care of Count Schulenberg and was tantamount to a threat of assassination of Schulenberg and the King of Prussia, unless steps were taken for the release of Lafayette. This letter was presented to the King, but of course was never answered. (Bericht des Cabinetsministeriums V, Schulenberg an den König, Nov. 23, 1792, to which a copy of the Carmichael letter is attached. Geheimnis Staatsarchiv, Berlin, *Repositorium* 96, 147 G.) The letter was shown by Schulenberg to the British minister as an example of American impertinence. (Sir Morton Eden to Lord Auckland, Berlin, Nov. 23, 1792, *Dropmore Papers*, II, 348. For Carmichael's unexplained mysterious relations with Lord St. Helens at Madrid, see *ibid.*, II, 257, 263.)

These hitherto unknown documents concerning this curious episode are herewith reproduced from the Prussian archives. We refrain from printing the French translations

of the German copyist's rendition of Carmichael's original English text, which translations, for the benefit of his master's ignorance of English, accompanied Schulenberg's covering report to the King. Schulenberg's report is here translated. The letter of the *émigré*, Dupont, referred to by Schulenberg and also communicated to the King, is too lengthy to print here. Its significance is sufficiently indicated by Schulenberg, viz., that the "Jew Ephraim" turned over to the Prussian Ministry such confidential letters as were sent him by Lafayette's friends. For Carmichael's early career see *Am. Hist. Rev.*, XXIX, 478, ff.

REPORT OF CABINET MINISTER SCHULENBERG TO THE KING,

November 23, 1792.

I think it my duty to acquaint Your Majesty with the original, and translation, of an anonymous letter written in English and dated the 15th of October, which I have just received in the last mail from Cleves, as well as the enclosure attached to it for the Marquis de la Fayette, signed by the name Carmichael. I vaguely recall having seen here during the American War an American officer by that name, apparently the same who wrote these two letters. I confess that they appear to me to be worthy of nothing but suspicion and that the absurd insults of that hothead in my opinion can excite no serious attention. Meanwhile, I present them very humbly to Your Majesty, submitting to your superior judgment whether you wish any use made of them.

I include at the same time a letter which a French refugee in London, named Dupont, has just addressed to Mr. Benjamin Ephraim, which also concerns Monsieur de la Fayette. Mr. Ephraim having asked my permission to enable him merely to acknowledge the receipt of this letter. I felt justified in giving it to him, telling him confidentially nevertheless, to limit himself to that, and to add nothing more (*si non quel*) than that he had communicated the letter to me and that I was going to present it to Your Majesty.

Berlin, 23 Novembre 1792
To The King.

Schulenberg

Original 1.
Sir,

15 October 1792.

I have the honor to inclose to Your Excellency a letter for Mons. de la Fayette; it is open for your perusal. I have never deceived anyone in My life & I am not afraid to announce my sentiments. I intreat Your Excellency to give your most serious attention to what I write to la Fayette—What would be regarded as nonsense & absurdity in other times is not so at present "les têtes sont exaltées." I would if possible prevent the terrible consequences—I have all in My power. You will know what is intended from other quarters. I earnestly intreat your serious attention to what I write and I have the honour with great and sincere respect

Your obliged and humble Servt.

Original 2.

My Dear Sir,

You cannot suppose that I the first and most ancient of your American friends could have heard of what has happened to you without the most violent emotion; you know my attachment to you; you ought to know that I will sacrifice my life and the little fortune which I still possess to assist you to the utmost of my power. I am assured that 4 millions of our Country are as well disposed as Myself, for we love you and we ought to love you if the principles of virtue and honor have any weight with human nature. I know that what I write you, will be seen. I send you this under cover to the Baron de Schulenburg, a minister whom I love and respect and who knows me. I have defeated a project of assassination [sic] against the king of Prussia, for assassinations and massacres are not in My Code of Politics unless the necessity is *extreme*. For

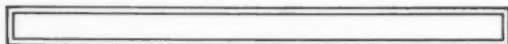
you My Dear friend I will go greater lengths than for any person under heaven and I have a few other [?] friends that are determined — Let princes think. We live in a century, ou il n'y a pas de Badinage. Why do you not claim your Title as an American citizen and abandon forever a Country which has treated you with ingratitude? My Dear la Fayette with your pléghm you will think me an Enthusiast. I am not . . . I have prepared the means and simple individuals in spite of all precautions, will revenge in sacrificing their Lives every injury every injustice that *others* may practise against you. I have said enough, you will understand me.

I ever am yours affectionately

Carmichael.

A Mons. de la Fayette, Major Generale des armées des Etats Unies de l'Amerique septentrionale.

(To be concluded.)



NAVY AND MARINE MEMORIAL



This memorial is to be erected at Hain's Point, Potomac Park, Washington, D. C., and dedicated to Americans lost at sea. It is to be a gift of the American people to those who have given and who give their services on the sea for the protection and welfare of the Country.

A bill has passed both Houses of Congress for the appropriation of the land on which the Memorial is to stand. The Memorial is entirely marine in character and is the work of Ernesto Begni Del Piatta. The sea is represented by a section of a wave over which hover gulls, which will be cast in bronze, the pedestal and base in marble with symbolic reliefs and bronze ornaments.

The importance of our national life on the sea has awakened a sense of deep appreciation and gratitude in all patriotic Americans toward our gallant sailors and marines and has prompted this movement for the erection in the Capital of the Nation of a monument which will forever redound to the honor and glory of our naval and marine heroes.



DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL

HISTORICAL PROGRAM

Conducted by

GEORGE MORTON CHURCHILL, PH.D.

NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

I. THE CONSTITUTION.

I. CONSTITUTIONS, WRITTEN AND UNWRITTEN.

—A constitution, in the sense of a written document, stating in outline principles of fundamental law and superior to other laws, is a comparatively modern thing, and largely of American origin. No constitution can be wholly written, for even where the written instrument exists it is modified by or interpreted in the light of custom, political usage and unwritten understandings. The English Constitution, (which however is partly written) is generally taken as the type of unwritten constitutions. The Constitution of the United States, a typical example of the written constitution, is in practice modified by certain conventions, like the real performances of our presidential electors, or the third term tradition.

Articles in *Encyclopedia Britannica* or *Americana* on Constitutions Leacock, Stephen: *Political Science*, 121-132.

Bryce, James: *Studies in History and Jurisprudence*, 124-139, 169-174, 198-204. (More technical)

II. PREDECESSORS OF THE CONSTITUTION.—

Such written instruments appear early in our history in various forms. The colonial charters created trading companies and defined their powers (Massachusetts Bay) or conferred certain territory and privileges upon one or more individuals (Maryland).

Neither these nor the Mayflower Compact were strictly constitutions, tho the colonists of Massachusetts Bay converted their charter into something very like one. The claim to be the first written constitution is divided between the Fundamental Orders adopted by the Connecticut River towns in 1639, and the Instrument of Government (1653) under which

Cromwell governed England. Both are from the same source, the Anglo-American Puritans.

Fiske, John: *Civil Government*, 187-194.

Green, J. R.: *Short History of the English People*, ch. viii, sect. 10.

Macdonald, William: *Documentary Source-book of American History*, and similar collections, for the documents themselves.

III. THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION.—The Continental Congress was a revolutionary body, with no basis in previous law, working by mutual agreement and without written guide or limitation. The Articles of Confederation, begun as early as the Declaration of Independence, went into force March 1, 1781. Weak in many respects, and rather a treaty of alliance than a constitution, they nevertheless formed some bond of union.

The Articles may be found in Macdonald, Fiske's *Civil Government* and similar works. A comparison with the Constitution would be profitable.

Fiske, John: *Critical Period*, 90-106.

Wilson, Woodrow: *History of the American People*, iii, 20-28.

Channing, Edward: *United States*, iii, 448-453.

IV. TROUBLES OF THE CRITICAL PERIOD.—The Articles of Confederation were the best that could be done at the time, but their defects soon appeared. Their greatest weakness was in the matters of raising revenue and controlling commerce, and the lack of provision for executive and judicial machinery.

Fiske: *Critical Period*, ch. iv.

Wilson: *History of the American People*, III iii, 38-60.

McLaughlin, A. C. *The Confederation and the Constitution*, ch. v.

The chain of events that led up to the calling of the Constitutional Convention may be

found in Fiske: p. 212-222, or Wilson, iii, 60-66.

V. SOURCES OF THE CONSTITUTION.—In framing the Constitution the statesmen of the Convention could draw upon (1) a background of seven centuries of English practice and experience, largely transmitted to them thru (2) the practical workings of the various colonial governments, where English models had been modified by frontier conditions. As guide-books they had (3) Blackstone's interpretation of the British system and the political theory of Locke and Montesquieu. But for the solution of the greatest problem, that of adjusting the relations of state and nation in a workable federation, they were left to (4) their own political talent and original thought.

Bryce, James: *American Commonwealth*, ch. iii.

Fiske: *Critical Period*, 222-235.

VI. THE CONVENTION.—The story of the

Constitutional Convention, its disagreements and compromises, may be found in

Fiske: *Critical Period*, ch. vi.

Wilson: *History of the American People*, iii, 66-75.

Channing: *United States*, iii, 494-517.

All histories of the United States give at least an outline, e. g. Elson, H. W.: *United States*, 327-337; Forman, S. E.: *Our Republic*, ch. vii.

VII. RATIFICATION.—The story is vividly told in Fiske: *Critical Period*, ch. vii; of special interest are the objections raised and the motives which influenced the different states in ratifying. For a contemporary view of one line of argument, see *The Federalist*, nos. 11 and 12.

Wilson: *History of the American People*, iii, 75-82, 94-98.

Channing: *United States*, iii, 517-524.

OUR GLORIOUS STARS AND STRIPES

By CLEMENTINE M. ALLEN

Proudly it floats upon the breeze,
Our glorious Stripes and Stars!
The blood our fathers shed for it,
Is in its crimson bars.
Their steadfastness toward the right,
Their trust in God, their purpose true,
Is emblemed in its snowy stripes,
Its star-sewn field of blue!

That glorious Flag for freedom stands,
For honor, and for dignity.
On all who help to hold it high,
It sheds a soft benignity,
And love and hope, and joy and peace,
All treasures that this life e'er holds,
Shall deeper, richer, fuller be,
'Neath its bright, rippling folds!

Then raise it high, and float it free,
Our glorious Stripes and Stars!
The blood of common brotherhood
Is in its crimson bars;
While justice, truth, and honor,
And freedom tried and true,
Are emblemed in its snowy stripes,
Its star-sewn field of blue.



THE VALUE OF THE PATRIOTIC- HISTORIC SOCIETY IN AMERICA

ITS FORCE AS COMPARED WITH CIVIC AND PHIL-
ANTHROPIC SOCIETIES; ITS POWER AGAINST
RADICALISM, AND ITS INFLUENCE
UPON THE ALIEN

By LILLIAN PREWITT GOODKNIGHT
(ALOHA CHAPTER OF HONOLULU)

WINNING ESSAY IN THE ANNE ROGERS MINOR PRIZE ESSAY CONTEST



N advertisement in a well-known magazine says: "Thousands of people pride themselves on being true-blue 100 per cent Americans—yet it's astonishing how few of them are acquainted with the men and events, the struggles and achievements that have made this country the most powerful nation in the world! *The average American closes his country's history when he is 14 years of age and never opens it again.*"

Unfortunately, that is quite true. A large proportion of us do not even know who our own great grandparents were, and what little history we learned during our irresponsible school days left with us nothing but a hazy sort of jumble of Pocahontas, Washington crossing the Delaware, the Civil War, Jamestown, and Plymouth Rock, with a very indefinite idea as to whether the first American colony was established on the much advertised rock or on the less trumpeted Virginia spot.

If this were all, the situation would be not particularly serious; but directly caused by it, the welfare and advancement of our nation are seriously imperiled. There is danger that our people lack the knowledge necessary for preserving our glorious Union whose place at the head of the world-nations' column of progress was gained by the privations and suffering and the wisdom and foresight of our intrepid pioneer ancestors whose indomitable courage and great vision gave the United States of America to the world. We are floundering about in the maelstrom of world politics and intrigue, our Ship of State a mere cockleshell with a kind fairy of good luck at the prow and that Divine Providence which is said to protect children and fools at the helm, when chart and compass with accurate information are at hand to guide us for the taking. Besides this, we are missing much that is beautiful in life, much that is inspiring, ennobling, and thrilling, while we rush about madly in search of cheap

inspiration and thrills. And furthermore, shocking as it may sound, we lack a well-poised national pride. That is to say, we lack that jealous pride that yearns for the honor and dignity and perpetual well-being of our nation, and scorns that blatant, uncouth, brass-band, "Yes-sir-ee, I'm a red hot American citizen" brand, broadcast as American spirit by so many Americans who have as yet hardly worn off the callouses of wooden shoes or stopped reaching for a stiletto or shillalah every time an argument arises.

Every day in this fair land of ours we pray for guidance and for the advancement of the republic—yet neglect from sheer indifference to lay hold of the wisdom of the ages laid open before our eyes in the pages of history. In distress we cry to Heaven for protection. But it is not enough to plead in time of disaster, "Oh save our bleeding country," when we are letting its life blood drip out, drop by drop, through the years that we heed not the teachings of the past. For truly, as has been said, "History is Philosophy teaching by example."

Hence the rise of the patriotic-historic society.

Frances E. Willard said in Atlanta many years ago, "I wish we were all more thorough students of the mighty past, for we should thus be rendered braver prophets of the future, and more cheerful workers in the present." The inestimable value of the patriotic-historic society to the nation lies in the fact that the study of history does make braver, and surer, prophets of the future, and it gives inspiration, courage, and hope.

For, if knowledge is power, then knowledge of history is power to the superlative degree. History is as a

voice crying in the wilderness, "Know the past, and be prepared for the future." That people which learns best the lessons that the past presents will survive longest and will live a calmer, fuller life while it is about it. Sometimes we feel that our own generation is the worst the Republic has ever known and that no one is interested enough in American ideals and national affairs to know or care whether the government is in danger or not. At such times it is decidedly reassuring to read that William Caxton, the first English printer, who died a year before Columbus discovered America, said many years before his death, "The very true love of the common weal and profit nowadays is seldom found. Where shalt thou find a man in these days that will expose himself for the worship and honor of his friend or for the common weal. Seldom or never shall he be found." Truly, truly, history repeats itself!

History expands the horizon of our experience. As Abbe Joseph Roux writes in his delightful *Meditations*: "History, if thoroughly comprehended, furnishes something of the experience which a man would acquire who should be a contemporary of all peoples . . ." Its study is broadening, uplifting, and exalting, for, Emerson tells us, "involuntarily we always read as superior beings." As we read of heroism, valor, justice, wisdom, we take on, for the time being at least, those attributes; we become our "unattained but attainable" selves. Our very admirations and sympathies, stirred by tales of greatness and goodness, make us akin to the great and good of the past and that much nearer perfection ourselves. Reading with sympathetic mind, we become the authors of every lofty thought and every

brave deed from the beginning of time.

History is such a wonderful and such a fascinating study. Through its pages we see, we hear, we touch, those revived persons and times that have gone into making us what we are. Between its magic covers there is all the world has ever contained of adventure, romance and tragedy. It fires the imagination and whets the ambition; it elevates the soul and is an inspiration second to none. For absorbing romance and adventure could one imagine a more thrilling story than that of Mary Jemison, The White Woman of the Genesee, who lived and loved for eighty years among the Indians, and whose memory is now to be perpetuated by New York's dedication to her of beautiful Letchworth Park near Buffalo? And what person could read the story of Abraham Lincoln without automatically receiving stimulus and encouragement in his struggle toward his highest ideal?

If we had more simple, enthusiastically conceived, attractively written, historical stories our young people would not only grow up with a taste, unconsciously cultivated by worth while reading, for the best in adventure and romance stories; but would as well, acquire in the formative years of childhood an intense and abiding patriotism and desire to be worthy citizens. The youth of to-day do not take readily to "those lofty fables and romances, which recount in solemn cantos the deeds of knighthood" whither Milton said, "I betook me among;" and, alas, it is a task worthy of a true poet to reanimate that which has been so that it commands the restless attention of a generation mad in its chase of the will-o-the-wisp of pleasure. And that person who combines the aptness for the work with the genius to

accomplish it has, as yet, not appeared in America.

But the patriotic-historic society steps into the breach with its excellent work. Through such organizations as the Children of the American Revolution and others, young America is becoming acquainted almost at first hand, as it were, with the events in the early life of America. Instead of learning by compulsion facts out of a more or less dull book about seemingly mythical persons, the young folks are absorbing quite naturally these same facts in connection with the interesting things they learn about their own families.

Through the parent bodies of these same organizations their elders are getting the same personal contact with the past, though approaching it from the opposite direction. To these, that hazy mass of disorganized fact brought from history classes of school days, is shaping itself more clearly with every discovery in the field of genealogical research. Brandywine, for instance, which perhaps formerly occupied a shifting position somewhere between Bacon's Rebellion, the Revolution, and the Civil War, leaps out of the fog of half-interest as a real battle in a real war for one, the instant he discovers that his own great, great, great grandfather participated in that notable battle.

It seems safe to assert that at this stage of our national development our patriotic societies are the most important, the most urgently needed of all the multifarious societies and movements in our country. Though H. G. Wells, the famous English novelist, said that present day societies and movements of various kinds "are essentially absorbents of superfluous feminine energy," he could not thinkingly have meant patri-

otic-historic societies. And, even if he did at the time of his writing it in his entertaining novel, *Marriage*, he had no doubt, changed his mind in this particular by the time he produced his widely read *Outline of History*. At any rate, Secretary of State Robert Lansing, addressing the 1918 Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, said: "The value of keeping alive the spirit of patriotism, of recalling Americans of this and every generation to the noble sacrifices of their forefathers, of awakening the memories of a glorious past, are to-day manifest to every man and woman who loves his country and is devoted to those lofty ideals which have been the impulse of American thought since independence was won and which must continue to be if the Republic is to endure." In the same speech he said, "In former days the less thoughtful among us, imbued with the utilitarian spirit of the age, have asked the reason for the existence of the Daughters of the American Revolution. To-day no one asks that question, and no one will ever dare ask it in future."

There is such great need and such ample justification for the existence of such societies that the amazing thing is that people ever could have been so "imbued with the utilitarian spirit of the age."

Of course there is much truth in the old taunt, "ancestor worshippers;" and all of us are familiar with that type, seen both in and outside of patriotic societies whose membership eligibility is based on lineage, of which Addison said, "You read his ancestry in his smile, in his air, in his eyebrow. There is nothing more easy than to discover a man whose head is full of family." And,

like Josh Billings comparing pedigrees to dog collars, we have all "seen dog collars that kost 3 dollars on dogs that was'nt worth, in any market, over 87½ cents."

But all of those whose influence is of any real weight in these organizations agree with Dante's conclusion in his painstaking argument that "long descent makes no man noble," and share heartily the sentiments of Oliver Wendell Holmes and approve the punishment he recommends in his delightful dissertation on the woman who puts on airs: "Proud she may be, in the sense of respecting herself; but pride, in the sense of condemning others less gifted than herself, deserves the two lowest circles of a vulgar woman's Inferno where the punishments are smallpox and bankruptcy. She who nips off the end of a brittle courtesy, as one breaks the tip of an icicle, to bestow upon those whom she ought cordially and kindly to recognize, proclaims the fact that she comes not merely of low blood, but of bad blood. Consciousness of unquestioned position makes people gracious in proper measure to all; but if a woman puts on airs with her real equals she has something about herself or her family she is ashamed of, or ought to be." No other group of persons realizes better that good birth carries with it more of responsibility and obligation than of privilege, and bestows glory only when those so born live more in accordance with their duty than their rights. Cicero said, "an inordinate passion for glory is to be guarded against for it deprives us of liberty, the only prize for which men of elevated sentiments ought to contend." One of the most priceless effects of a deep study of the story of our country's immortal founders in connection with

ancestry is that it makes the individual humble without making him craven. Familiarity with the aims, the accomplishments, and the traditions of one's nation and one's family inspires worthy pride, dignity, and a deep sense of obligation and responsibility that is distinctly salutary for both the individual and the commonwealth.

However, even granting that "ancestor worship" exists to some extent, that is infinitely better than dollar worship or ephemeral pleasure worship. A greater veneration of our sturdy pioneer forefathers in America—be their social status never so humble—undoubtedly would have a most wholesome effect on our generation, for the building of this great empire took indomitable courage, clear vision, unflinching purpose, and keen intelligence of no mean order, and the worship of these sterling qualities with the psychological effect it would have could not but wield a mighty influence for good.

American historical societies are rendering magnificent service of recognized importance along many lines. They are collecting and preserving priceless records and objects of historical value and interest; they are stimulating throughout the land research work the results of which could not be duplicated in any other way; they are marking spots to commemorate notable events and the deeds of valorous persons; and all of these things are of incalculable worth, more so than much fine gold, both to the government and to its people. These are of those things which contribute to the inspiration of all future generations and feed their souls on ennobling and lofty impulses. An ancient Persian proverb says, "If thou hast two loaves of bread, sell one and buy a tulip; for

bread nourishes the body, but a tulip nourishes the soul." Our nation can well afford, indeed needs, to exchange some of its vast material wealth for those things which will promote the refinement and elevation of its citizens.

That the government appreciates these facts is attested by the fact that, recognizing the practical worth of the services and purposes of the society and the wisdom of encouraging and assisting it, congress has issued to the Daughters of the American Revolution a special charter for holding, tax free, its magnificent and valuable property in Washington.

In a stirring address to a distinguished audience in Washington some years ago Mrs. George Maynard Minor said of the Daughters of the American Revolution what applies very pertinently to all patriotic-historic societies whose aims and accomplishments might be the same, "There is no society in this country, not even the Red Cross, that can outrank the Daughters of the American Revolution as an established Government agency and as a permanent factor in the life of this nation, which through its very nature must endure long after other societies, the outcome of some sporadic need, shall have vanished away."

Our patriotic-historic societies, impelled by *amor patriae*, and working zealously for everything that benefits the nation and its inhabitants, taking their inspiration from the past and their hope from the future, can hardly be compared with other organizations which had their birth in some need of the hour. For their scope encompasses that of all others. They are participating in every move for the physical, mental, and moral betterment of our own country, and answering calls for aid of all kinds from all over the world.

Their authority is greater than that of other organizations because of government backing; their prestige is greater because their membership is composed of representatives of the oldest and best American stock, familiar with the nation's ideals and policies, unselfish in their service, spontaneous in their enthusiasm, and speaking with authority on all subjects pertaining to the public welfare and progress; and their appeal to the public mind and heart is and will be greater because it is universal and permanent, and will endure so long as the nation itself shall stand.

Like the civic philanthropic society, the patriotic-historic society broadens the sympathies; but in addition, it engenders a more balanced vision, a nicer balance between reason and sentiment, if one grasp the lessons written in blood and fire by the hand of history. Without going further into the merits of the case of philanthropy as practised so lavishly and so promiscuously in America to-day, we can very readily see that there is being built up by the system a class which battens on our charitable organizations which keep in mind the one idea, "we are here to help others." And it might not be amiss here to say that a profounder understanding of the world's history and a closer observation of the trend of events might suggest to our minds that we begin now to ask the question put to his father by little Willie.

"Pa," said Willie, "teacher said we are here to help others."

"That is right," agreed his father.

"Well, pa, what are the others here for?"

This is a fair question, and one that should be answered speedily in the light thrown on the subject by psychology and history.

Whether we agree with the brilliant but cynical English author and dramatist of Reading Gaol fame that "people are so fond of giving away what they do not want themselves, that charity is largely on the increase," or not, we must admit that civic and charitable enterprises are the more successful for the influence and work of the patriotic and historical societies. For civic enthusiasm—the desire for clean streets, clean politics, and what not—and philanthropic zeal—the fervor for helping our fellow man, the most perfect form of help being to help him help himself in such a way that he suffers no damage to his self respect or his moral fiber—are inspired by nothing more than by love of country; and love of country is inspired by nothing more than by an ardent interest in its life history. Truly there is no society in this country whose aims and achievements can outrank those of the patriotic-historic society, nor whose influence is so widespread and valuable.

By reason of its peculiar character and its special fitness for the work, it is an instrument of supreme power and incomparable worth in the nation's solution of the knotty closely allied problems of immigration and radicalism. This question of America's assimilation of her alien population is one of the gravest she has before her to-day, one on whose wise judgment the life of the commonwealth depends.

Bismark, convinced that emigrants represent a country's most desirable types, said that four wars are not so disastrous to a nation as the loss through one period of emigration. If his conclusion be correct, then there must be much more truth than elegance in the facetious remark that our melting pot seems to hard-boil the aliens. But be

that as it may, we are beginning to realize that somehow, somewhere, some remedy must be found for the situation as it now exists in the United States, and that at once.

Wherefore, just to be on the safe side, if for no other reason, we Americans must give serious attention to our own responsibility in the matter. There are two moves on our part that are imperative if our government is to survive and our people are to dwell harmoniously together in safety and contentment: first, a change in our own attitude toward the alien and toward our flag and our national institutions; second, education of the immigrant in our history, our constitution, and our language.

It is encouraging to note that interest and concern in this subject are being manifested throughout the nation, from Ellis Island where representatives of numerous patriotic and other organizations are meeting and assisting new arrivals, to Hawaii where the Daughters of the American Revolution, the board of education, and others are doing splendid patriotic work, and a federal judge, Judge John T. De Bolt of Honolulu, believing that "it is essential to good citizenship that each and every citizen read and thoroughly inform himself as to the history of our country, * * * a duty which he owes to himself, his fellow citizen, and to the public in general," has prepared and is using in his court a transcript of his views on citizenship, a copy of which he gives to each new citizen naturalized by him. We are beginning to study this immigration question in all its aspects, asking such pertinent questions as: why do immigrants come; how do they come; what treatment do they receive on arrival; where do they go; how do they live in their

new-found homes; what of their future; what is their influence on the welfare and progress of the United States; how can we capitalize the talents and accomplishments of these representatives of foreign culture for the cultural advancement of our nation and the improvement and contentment of the aliens themselves; does America need the new immigration; what are our obligations to the newcomer and how are we meeting them; and many others. But there is still much to do.

The immigrant, full of hope and dreams of his new home and miraculous prosperity in this new promised land, comes from a long established nation where he was taught from birth deep respect, even awe, for its government, and pride in its history and institutions. If he were to find a friendly, intelligent welcome, fair treatment, and a similar patriotic loyalty and regard in the new land, he would gradually but surely fall into place in the new order of things, and eventually become as thoroughly imbued with devotion to his new home as he formerly was to the old. But, unfortunately for him, for America, and for the whole world, he does not find any such things. Instead, he meets a cold and distrustful welcome. Because of his inability to speak the strange new tongue and his ignorance of the laws and customs of the strange new land, he is unable to manage his own affairs and is at the mercy of cheats, and wily, unscrupulous compatriots, who having arrived ahead of him, have learned enough to be able to defraud and mislead him, giving him at the outset a wrong and disastrous conception of America and its government, and of his duties and rights, his obligations and privileges. Worse still, he finds little of that loyalty and

respect he knew in the old homeland, either for the government, its flag, or its laws. And one more recruit is added to the ranks of the disillusioned, the discontented, and the potential lawless.

And the nation's founders tremble in their graves for the future of the magnificent structure that their sacrifice and their wisdom raised.

Wake up America! And oh, ye societies of the nation's patriots, redouble your efforts a hundred fold!

We must first put our own house in order if we are going to expect order to be maintained. For we can not demand nor expect from foreigners exalted pride in our land nor respect for its symbol and laws when we ourselves do not care enough for it to learn its history, cherish its flag, nor obey its laws. Nor can we hope that they will enter into the new life with enthusiasm when we fail to meet them even half way.

The Greeks said of strangers, "Barbarians." The strangers retorted, "Children." To-day America, forgetting that it is "half brother to the world with something good and bad of every land in it," greets her new citizens with a provincial, smug complacency that not only gains the disrespect of the newcomers, but, what is far more tragic, is undermining its own foundations.

To-day as never before, we should heed the words of Lamar pleading for confidence and friendliness between the North and South in the House of Representatives; "My countrymen know one another and you will love one another." We must treat such foreigners as the records of history and biology have proved to be the best racial strains to mix with our old American stock, with justness, kindness, and respect; always remembering that, as Emerson says, "a

weed is only a plant whose virtues have not been discovered," and that there is a possibility that, like the Baptist parson's horse, the stranger is worthy of the best we have to offer. The story is told of a Baptist parson who, on arriving for a visit at a plantation in his parish, was asked by the old negro stableman which stable his horse should be put into.

"Why," said the parson, "have you two stables?"

"Yessuh, Mahs John done built a new bahn, and if it's a 'Piscopalian ho'se we puts him in the new bahn, but ef it's a Methodist or Baptist ho'se, we puts it in the old one."

"Well," said the parson, "put my horse in the new barn. I am a Baptist, but he is an Episcopalian."

We must give the alien in our midst a fighting chance, treat him fairly, and set before him an example—Oh, infinitely better than our present one!—of loyalty and national pride that will encourage in him the same sentiments.

Immediately upon arrival the immigrant must be taught the language of the country, so that as speedily as possible he shall begin to use it and think in it, discarding with the old tongue the foreign psychology which is inseparable from it; and so that he may begin studying our history and our constitution without depending on translations. It is of the utmost importance that he learn at the outset, in the language in which it was written, our plan of government so that he may adjust himself to it and get the vision of the American spirit and ideals. Then he will learn for himself his duties and obligations, his rights and his privileges, and the futility of using destructive measures for the adjustment of matters which his vote controls. And

eventually, familiar with our aims, ambitions, hopes, and our history with its inspiring and fascinating appeal, he will be drawn into the American fold with a heart full of reverence and admiration, of love and fidelity, and a profound gratitude for the new home and boundless opportunity America has given him. Furthermore, he will make an industri-

ous, self-supporting, self-respecting, loyal citizen, an asset instead of a liability to his adopted country; and no argument can tempt him to aid or countenance any thing that would bring on its humiliation or its destruction.

Herein lies much of the magnificent opportunity and the enormous power of the patriotic-historic society in America.



THE AMERICAN FLAG

The *Stars and Stripes*, the emblem of our country's faith, the symbol of a people born in the desire for liberty, championing the cause of justice and freedom for all, they have throughout their course stood as the mightiest force for good the world has ever known.

When you look upon this flag, you should see more than the emblem itself. You should see the nation and the people behind it; you should feel the very heart throbs of a hundred million free and liberty-loving Americans.

It is one hundred and forty years since it was first flung to the winds of heaven as an invitation to all the downtrodden of the world to come and cast their lot with us. It has borne the promise of greater freedom, greater opportunity and a chance to become a part of the mightiest self-governing republic the world has ever seen.

Since the day it was first borne on high, it has never been lowered in ultimate defeat to any nation on earth, nor has it ever been carried aloft in any cause that lacked the sanctity of justice and did not make for the advancement and betterment of mankind.

It breathes a benediction on our accomplishments of the past and gives promise of greater things for the future.

Honor it; fight for it; pray for it; die for it. It stands for your country, your ancestors, yourself and your posterity. It stands for all you have or may ever hope to have, for all you are or may ever hope to be. It symbolizes every achievement of your nation, your people and your people's people for one hundred and forty years of glorious history.

From remarks of Clyde C. Dawson in presenting colors to Base Hospital No. 29, Denver, Colo., March 9, 1918.



A HOME FOR THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

BY LEILA MECHLIN

Editor, American Magazine of Art and Secretary, American Federation of Arts



HOMELESS artists, homeless geniuses — until they become famous or die — are not uncommon. But a National Gallery of Art without a home is out of the common.

It is unique. It is to be found in the capital of only one of the great civilized nations of the world — the United States.

Such a condition should make its appeal to the members of Congress whose business it is to provide adequate housing for the priceless paintings and objects of art — property of all the people — which have been accumulated by the government in Washington over a period

of many years and which now constitute the "National Gallery of Art."

This homeless gallery of art is by law in the custody of the Smithsonian Institution and very properly so. For want of a better place to care for it, the

National Gallery has been established in the Natural History Building of the Smithsonian group in the historic Mall, that great stretch of parkway extending from the Capitol westerly to the banks of the Potomac River. This building is more generally known as the "New National Museum," a handsome stone and marble structure which is needed in its entirety for the exhibition of scien-



PORTRAIT OF A CARDINAL BY TITIAN, 1477-1576 FROM THE EARL OF DUDLEY'S COLLECTION VENETIAN SCHOOL
GIFT OF RALPH CROSS JOHNSON

tific, anthropological, and natural history collections.

Thousands of visitors to Washington have heard in a dim, far off way of the National Gallery of Art. They come to the Capitol expecting to find the gallery housed in a great building of its own — like the National Gallery in London or the Louvre in Paris. To visitors from other shores the failure of the United States — the most prosperous, the most wealthy, the most progressive nation of them all — to have provided a setting for a National Gallery of Art in its capitol city is something of a shock. To some it merely confirms opinions early acquired that Americans are only a few degrees removed from the savages.

There are signs, however, that the situation is to be remedied. In the first place the last Congress went so far as to provide by legislation a site for a building for the National Gallery of Art. This site is in the Mall, close to the other Smithsonian Institution buildings. Secondly, there is today on foot a campaign

fostered by the art societies throughout the country for an appropriation by Congress to erect the long needed home for the Gallery of Art. And finally, President Coolidge has recommended to the Congress in his message to that body delivered last December an annual appropriation of \$5,000,000, to be used for

public buildings in Washington, over a period of ten years. With this annual appropriation, it is expected that it will be possible to do much toward the beautification of Washington and the better housing of the executive departments of the government. Included in the program for these new government buildings is a home for the National Gallery of Art.

The National Gallery Commission, ap-

pointed by the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to organize and promote the work of the National Gallery, at its annual meeting in Washington in December, determined to obtain architect's plans for a National Gallery building. It was announced at the time that \$10,000 had been privately subscribed to



PORTRAIT OF VISCOUNT HILL BY SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS, P. R. A., 1723-1792 BRITISH SCHOOL, GIFT OF RALPH CROSS JOHNSON

pay for these plans. The plans, which will be by Charles A. Platt, one of the leading architects, when completed will make it possible to estimate accurately the cost of the building. They will be used as a basis of a demand upon Congress for an appropriation to begin this already long delayed work which means so much to art.

The collections constituting the National Gallery of Art are valued at approximately \$5,000,000. These collections have been donated to the government by private citizens. The government has never appropriated a dollar to purchase paintings, sculpture or other objects of art to place in the gallery. In this respect — as in providing a gallery building — the American government has failed to measure up to the governments of the other nations of the world.

The material development of the United States is the wonder of the world. But the development of a culture which characterizes the highest civilization, which lays stress upon the artistic and esthetic as well as upon the material side of life, has not kept pace. If America is to take its proper place among the nations and the American people are

to attain the state of enlightenment to which they should aspire, this must be rectified.

It is a mistake, however, to believe that Americans are indifferent to art. The thousands—hundreds of thousands—who visit annually the Metropolitan Museum in New York, the Museum of Fine Art

in Boston, the Art Institute in Chicago are living evidence of their interest. In Washington the National Gallery, inadequately housed as it is, with many of the portraits and other paintings stored away in dark corridors and darker rooms, is visited by a constant stream of people. It has been estimated that 400 persons visit daily the Freer Gallery, containing the Freer art collection, donated to the government and housed through the generosity of Charles L. Freer of Detroit, Michigan.

Dr. William H.

Holmes, director of the National Gallery of Art, is authority for the statement that the donations of objects of art of all kinds to the National Gallery have averaged in value \$500,000 a year over a decade or more. But because of the lack of space to exhibit, or even to house properly further additions to the



"LOVE AND LIFE" BY GEORGE FREDERICK WATTS,
R. A. PRESENTED BY THE ARTIST TO THE
AMERICAN PEOPLE IN 1893; ACCEPTED BY
ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED JULY 23,
1894; TRANSFERRED TO THE
GALLERY FROM THE WHITE
HOUSE ON MARCH 21,
1921

collection, in the last year or two these donations have dropped to practically nothing. Dr. Holmes is of the opinion that by failing to provide an adequate building for the National Gallery the United States is losing annually masterpieces of art worth \$1,000,000 which might be donated by public-spirited Americans.

The present collection contains many paintings of an historical value, in addition to their value from the artistic point of view. Portraits of the leaders of America in war, in statesmanship, in science, in art itself, by famous artists are there. These paintings range in subject from Revolutionary days to the World War and the present day. A National Gallery of Art necessarily becomes of tremendous value from an historical point of view to a nation and its people. In it are preserved for future generations the portraits, the sculptured statues of the men and women who have been foremost in the upbuilding and preservation of the country, as well as paintings of important events in American history.



PORTRAIT OF A MAN WEARING A LARGE HAT BY REMBRANDT
VAN RYN, 1606-1669 DUTCH SCHOOL.
GIFT OF RALPH CROSS JOHNSON

An illustration of the inadequate housing facilities now presented for the National Gallery is the disposition made of the Beck collection of portraits of the leaders of the Union and Confederate armies during the Civil War. There are more than 70 portraits in the Beck collection, the work of Otto Walter Beck,

a native of Dayton, Ohio, born nearly 60 years ago. The portraits are done in pastel and are a series of life-sized groups of the veterans of the Civil War, painted from life. This collection is for the most part crowded into dark corners, darker corridors and into the basement of the Natural History Building.

There are many paintings of the leaders of the World

War, American, English, French, Belgian, Italian, and of scenes of the struggle. This collection, too, is crowded together and not properly displayed, because of lack of space. But, it is explained, all has been done that is possible under existing conditions. The exhibits of natural history, anthropological, geological, scientific, have been pushed aside

as it is to provide even the meager space allotted the National gallery. Approximately 75,000 square feet of floor space have been taken from the natural history and scientific exhibits to make place for the history and art collections, 50,000 for

been set aside for the most interesting, most typical and most artistic part of the National Gallery. Here are the works of the masters, both American and European. Exquisite paintings of the Italian, British, French, Dutch and American



MARSHALL FOCH. BY E. C. TARBELL. GIVEN BY THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

the history exhibits and 25,000 for the art exhibits. This cannot fail to be discouraging to the scientific men who have labored and now labor for the government. They see their life work and that of others swept aside as of little moment.

A central portion of the building has

schools of art are to be found. But paintings of scarcely less interest and beauty are hung along the walls of the corridors, and of the halls in which are placed the natural history exhibits—placing a premium on incongruity.

While the collection now constituting

the National Gallery of Art has been growing for many years, the gallery as an entity did not come into being until July 1, 1920, when Congress in the sundry civil appropriation act provided "for the administration of the National Gallery of Art by the Smithsonian Institution." Prior to that date the gallery

was administered in connection with the National Museum — and it is still housed

along with the natural history collections. To a humble citizen of Washington, John

Varden by name, goes the credit for first beginning a collection of art

objects in 1829. It was called the John Varden Museum. In 1841

his collection was transferred to the "National Institution for Promotion

of Science, founded by citizens of Washington in 1840. The charter of this institution expired in 1862, and its collection along with those of the Varden collection were transferred to the Smithsonian Institution, established in 1846.

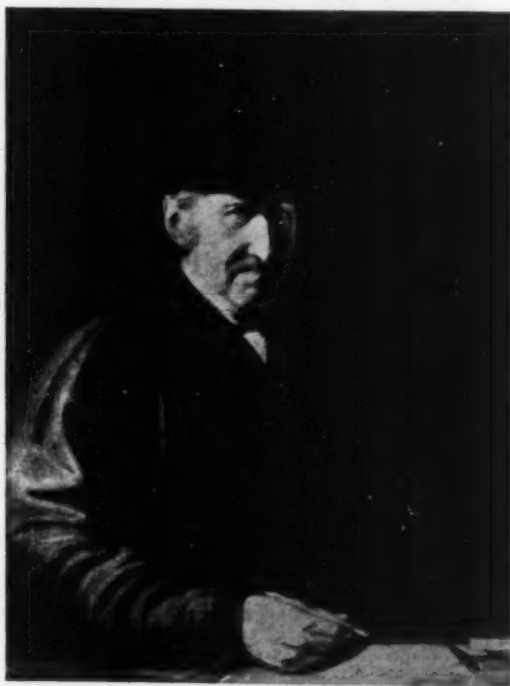
A disastrous fire in the Smithsonian Building in 1865, however, destroyed a

large part of the art collection. Those works that remained were transferred to the Corcoran Gallery of Art and to the Library of Congress. Later they were returned in part to the Smithsonian Institution. Little of importance occurred, however, in the way of additions to the art collection until 1906 when a collection of paintings was bequeathed by

Harriet Lane Johnston, mistress of the White House during the administration of her uncle, President James Buchanan to the Corcoran Gallery of Art with a proviso that if a National Gallery were established in Washington, the collection should go to that Institution.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia was appealed

to. That court decided that under the act of Congress creating it, the Smithsonian Institution is duly constituted the National Gallery of Art. Thus the Harriet Lane Johnston collection, both beautiful and important from an historical point of view came into the National Gallery. In it are found the works of



PORTRAIT OF BENJAMIN WEST, THE GREAT AMERICAN ARTIST, BY BENJAMIN WEST. TRANSFERRED FROM U. S. CAPITOL

Sir John Watson Gordon, Sir Joshua Reynolds, George Romney, Francis Pourbus, the younger, Bernardino Luini, Sir William Beechey and other celebrated artists.

Other gifts to the National Gallery include the William T. Evans collection comprising 150 paintings and regarded as one of the choicest collections of contemporary American paintings; the collections of 24 paintings of 19 European old masters, valued at \$1,000,000; the Eddy bequest, comprising paintings, ivory carving, miniatures and other objects of art, and a full length marble statue of William Pitt, presented by the American women residing in London. The gallery now possesses about 200 portraits and 400 other paintings.

Many Americans have interested themselves in collecting masterpieces of art in this country and abroad. It is to be expected that in their later days they will seek to dispose of these treasures in a manner which will inure to the benefit of their countrymen. In reaching such a decision, the National Gallery of Art in the capital city will undoubtedly make a strong appeal to them. But until a proper home for the gallery is provided,



ADMIRAL WILLIAM S. SIMS, U. S. NAVY.
BY IRVING R. WILES.

they not unnaturally will turn away from it.

The suggestion comes from some quarters that if the United States will wait long enough, perhaps a generous hearted citizen will donate the millions of dollars needed to erect a building for the National Gallery of Art. Another Freer, it is said, will step forward. The Freer collection, by the way, may be considered a part of the National Gallery of Art, but its donor provided that it should be housed in a building of its own, and the building — a

gem of its kind — has been erected in the Mall also, capable, however, of housing only the Freer gift and such additions as may be acquired through the use of Freer funds set aside for the purpose.

To put the United States government in the position of a mendicant, however, with hand outstretched, seeking funds from its private citizens to erect a suitable home for the National Gallery of Art is neither dignified nor fair to those who have already so generously contributed their collections. In recent years, owing to the cost of the World War, the government has abstained generally from public building projects. But the clouds are lifting. The government is in a position to lighten the tax

burden of the people by hundreds of millions of dollars, it is announced. There are evidences that a renewal of general development may be expected.

The cost of the proposed home for the National Gallery of Art has been estimated at \$2,000,000. Divided among the people of the country this sum would amount to a per capita contribution of between 1 and 2

cents. It does seem that the country might spare this sum to the credit of art. Washington, the capital city, is destined to become the educational center, perhaps of the Nation. Already the educational facilities are very great, due in part to the scientific research bureaus of the government, and to the Library of Congress. Without a National Gallery of Art worthy

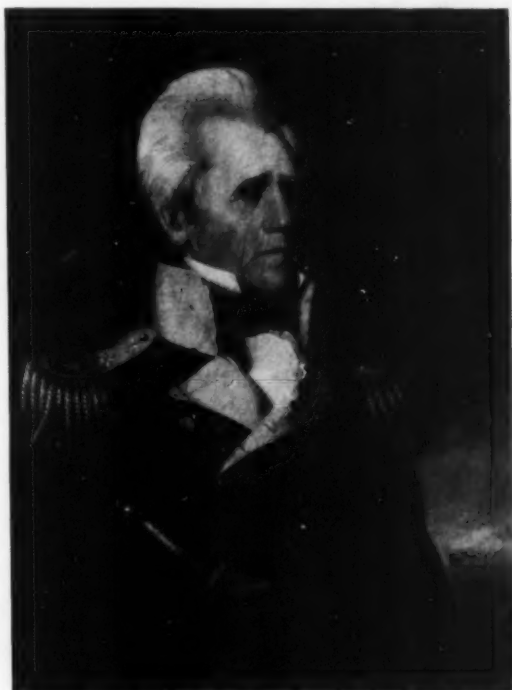
of the country, it will remain incomplete, however.

Nor is it necessary to make provision for the construction of the entire proposed National Gallery building immediately. One wing would be sufficient to meet the most pressing needs, and the

rest of the building could be added later.

As an evidence of the constantly increasing interest in art in America, there was recently introduced in Congress by Representative Tinkham of Mass., a bill for the establishment of a Department of Fine Arts, whose head should have a place in the President's

cabinet. Such a department would coordinate all the activities of the government which have to do with the fine arts; it would have to do with the National Gallery of Arts, with the construction of all public buildings, with the construction of memorials of all kinds, of bridges. The measure is of more importance, however, as an indication of the growing realization in this



PORTRAIT OF ANDREW JACKSON IN THE UNIFORM OF A MAJOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, 1828-1836

BY R. E. W. EARL

country that one side of life—the artistic—has been too long neglected, than as a practical proposition at this time. And it may be said with entire candor that the erection of an adequate building to house properly the art treasures of the government is much more to the point today

than the establishment of a costly department, with many officials and employees.

It is a hopeful sign that leaders in Congress, including Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, Senator George Wharton Pepper of Pennsylvania, Senator Bert M. Fernald of Maine and Representative Albert Johnson of Washington, are giving their support to a building for the National Gallery of Art. The commission charged with watching over the development of the gallery and making plans for its better housing is composed of five artists, five experts, and five public men interested in the fine arts and the secretary of the Smithsonian Institute. Its members are Gari Melchers, Falmouth, Va.; Herbert Adams, New York; Edwin H. Blashfield, New York; James E. Fraser, New York; Dr. William H. Holmes, director of the National Gallery; W. K. Bixby, St. Louis;

Joseph H. Gest, Cincinnati; Charles Moore, chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts, Washington, D. C.; James Parmelee, Washington and Cleveland; Herbert L. Pratt, New York; John E. Lodge, curator of the Freer collection; Frank J. Mather, Princeton, New Jersey; A. Kingsley Porter, Cambridge, Mass.; Edward Willis Redfield, Center Bridge, Pa.; Joseph Breck, assistant director Metropolitan Museum, New York, and Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, *ex officio*.

A subcommittee has been appointed by the commission to oversee the preparation of plans for the proposed building for the National Gallery consisting of James Parmelee, chairman, Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and Dr. Charles Moore, chairman of the National Commission of Fine Arts of the United States.



The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, records with deep sorrow the loss by death of Mrs. William D. Kearfott, Vice President General from New Jersey, 1906-7.

Mrs. Kearfott died at her home in Montclair, New Jersey, on May 5, 1924.



MEADOW GARDEN

By MRS. JULIUS J. TALMADGE

State Regent of Georgia



MEADOW Garden, the home of George Walton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence from Georgia, is the property of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Immediately after the formation of the Augusta Chapter, in February, 1892, by Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan, Mrs. Harriet Gould Jefferies, a charter member, conceived the idea of purchasing and restoring this old place. It had fallen into bad repair and, as factories and mills had been built around it, was no longer a desirable place for a home. The Augusta Chapter was too weak and too newly organized to make the purchase, and the few chapters then in Georgia were in the same condition, each having local work which it desired to undertake. Mrs. Jefferies then conceived the idea of applying to the National Society to make the purchase. She was most ably aided by Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan, who became a national leader and soon State Regent of Georgia, later one of the Vice Presidents General.

Mrs. Jefferies made many trips to the Congresses at Washington and enlisted the interest and aid of many prominent D. A. R. of other states. Much opposition was aroused, however, many thinking it was an unwise precedent to establish. However, at last the battle was won and the purchase price—\$2,000—was paid. Mrs. Porter King was State Regent of Georgia and Chairman of the National Committee for Meadow Garden, when the appropriation was made. The Augusta Chapter spent over \$2,000 in restoring the place.

Many chapters throughout the Society sent donations of money, gifts of furniture, pictures and furnishings were also cheerfully donated. Local firms of Augusta were generous in aiding; a landscape gardener donated and planted the beautiful hedge, also some choice shrubs, plants and trees.

Mrs. Jefferies and her mother, Mrs. Harriet Glascock Gould, were exceedingly generous. The beautiful wall paper, imported from Eng-

land and selected from reproduction of paper in use in England in the latter part of the 18th Century, were given by them; much of the handsome antique furniture, state, county and city taxes, and the insurance on the house and furniture paid for five years.

Finally the task was completed and at the State Conference, held in Augusta, November 21-22, 1901, Meadow Garden was formally opened. The exercises were very pretty and impressive. Mrs. Donald McLean, President General, who was to have been present was prevented from coming at the last moment. She was represented by Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan, a Vice President General.

Ever since that day, the expense of the house has been borne by the Augusta Chapter; assisted by the other chapters of Georgia.

George Walton, the young signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Virginia in 1749. He came to Savannah about 1769 and studied law in the office of Henry Young, Esq. He was an ardent patriot and we find his name among the Liberty Boys of 1775. During the war he rose to the rank of colonel. An aptitude and leaning to matters of state seemed to develop rapidly. He married Dorothy Camber, daughter of an English gentleman, Thomas Camber, in 1777. He was wounded in war, taken prisoner and held for some time, as the British refused to exchange him for any officer lower than a general, as he had signed the Declaration.

He came to Augusta in 1786 and lived about a mile and a half from the town proper, which was built around and below Fort Augusta. He was twice Governor of the State, United States Senator, six times Representative in Congress, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia, and four times a judge of the Superior Court. Many distinguished men were guests in his home. Family tradition says that when George Washington visited Augusta in 1792 he was entertained at Meadow Garden, and after George Walton died, Lafayette, on his visit to Augusta in 1825, paid a visit of respect to Mrs. Walton.

* See Cover Plate.

STATE CONFERENCES

ILLINOIS

The 28th annual Illinois Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held in East St. Louis, March 25, 26 and 27, 1924, with the Cahokia Mound Chapter as hostess. The meetings were held in the Elks Club. After the bugle call and the processional, the Flag Salute was given, led by Mrs. H. C. Strite of Ottawa and the Conference was declared formally "in session." The address of welcome was given by the mayor of East St. Louis, Hon. H. M. Stephens.

Illinois has 89 chapters with a membership of nearly 9000. The Conference was well attended at all sessions. The State Regent, Mrs. Charles E. Herrick, presided throughout the Conference and all state officers were present, with the exception of the Chaplain, Mrs. Mary C. H. Lee.

The President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, sent a message of regret at not being able to be present. She was represented by Mrs. J. D. Moss, Vice President General from Missouri. Mrs. Moss, Mrs. L. V. Seydel, State Regent from Michigan, and Mrs. Paul D. Kitt, State Regent from Missouri, were special guests of honor.

The Conference was saddened by the absence, because of illness, of the Vice-President General from Illinois, Mrs. Williard T. Block, and the Chaplain, Mrs. Lee; and also by the death of 87 Daughters, among them Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Honorary President General, and Mrs. Ella Park Lawrence, Honorary State Regent.

In addition to reports from State Officers, Chairmen of Committees, and chapter Regents, addresses were given by the guests of honor, by Hon. H. M. Stephens, Mayor of East St. Louis, Mr. J. J. Bullington, State Commander of the American Legion, and Miss Martha Conole. Miss Conole's subject was the pertinent question, "Where are we going from here?"

Many chapters reported an increase in yearly dues and all expressed a sense of obligation towards both the State Organization and the National Society. An interesting feature of the chapter reports was the oft reiterated statement, "We have paid in full all quotas that have been requested by the State Organization and the National Society." These "quotas" included \$500 for both Tamassee and Blackburn and 20c per capita for the library building at Tamassee, as well as the quota for Ellis Island and the Manual. In addition to

the appropriation for Ellis Island, Illinois sent a large contribution of material for the occupational and recreational work among the immigrant women detained at the Island.

The Conference endorsed unanimously the candidacy of Mrs. John H. Hanley of Monmouth, former State Regent, for Vice President General from Illinois in 1925.

East St. Louis is situated in a region of historic interest. On Tuesday afternoon, the members of the Conference were taken by special cars to visit the Cahokia Mounds. The mounds are of prehistoric origin and are among the most interesting memorials of primitive man to be found in the world. The largest, sometimes called "Monks Mound," because a monastery stood upon its summit many years ago, covers sixteen acres of ground and is over 100 feet in height. There are about 100 of these mounds varying in height and size. Professor Warren K. Moorehead, of Phillips Andover Academy, conducted a series of excavations and explorations under the auspices of the University of Illinois and has established beyond any doubt the artificial origin of these mounds. They contain human skeletons, pottery, and ornaments of copper and show evidence of having been used as burial mounds and places of religious worship. The Illinois State Historical Society and the Illinois Daughters were instrumental in securing the passage of a bill by the General Assembly of Illinois in 1923 providing for an appropriation for the purchase of these mounds or a portion of them.

An excursion was made the following day to the old French village of Cahokia. This village contains what is probably the oldest building in Illinois, an old Catholic church built in 1779. This church stands on the site of an earlier church which was burned. Above the entrance to the church was a rudely carved figure of Christ. Within the church we were shown the old baptismal, marriage and burial records, many of them bearing the signature of Father Ribault, first pastor of the parish. There were also a Latin Missal printed in Antwerp in 1668 and a Monstrance bearing the date of 1717. The old bell made in 1776 is now mounted on a new church. It was rung for the Daughters by the Reverend Joseph Oberlinkels, present pastor of the parish. At the side of the church were the graves of some of the old habitants of the village, the inscriptions on the tombstones in French.

The old Jarrot mansion was shown to us.

Here LaFayette was entertained and here tradition says, he danced with the belles of the old village.

Just across from the church the old Indian chieftain, Pontiac, was killed. Cahokia is said to mean "The honk of a goose."

The reception given by the hostess Chapter on Wednesday evening was largely attended. The Chapter Regent, Mrs. Pringle Williams and her Board with the guests of honor, the State Officers received the guests. Many members of neighboring chapters were present. Flowers and music gave an artistic touch to every session of the Conference and were especially in evidence on this evening.

had been honored by a visit from our highest National officer, and we feel assured that the personal touch with the President General will mean greater zeal for our work. Mrs. Cook endeared herself to all hearts during the Conference, and every Daughter felt sad when Mrs. Cook said good-bye.

Several officers and delegates arrived in Monroe on the evening of the 26th, when they were met most cordially and escorted to Hotel Monroe. An informal reception was held in the hotel parlors and our President General with our State Regent, and other visiting Daughters were made to feel very much at home.



THE PRESIDENT GENERAL, MRS. ANTHONY WAYNE COOK AND MEMBERS OF THE LOUISIANA STATE CONFERENCE

Nothing that could have added to the comfort or the pleasure of the visiting Daughters was left undone by the hostess Chapter or by the citizens of East St. Louis. Representatives of other organizations came bringing greetings and flowers. Special mention is due the officials of the traction system for providing special cars each day of the Conference and for the two excursions and also to the officers and members of the Elks Club for the generous gift of their club house for the three days of the Conference.

(MRS. T. O.) MARY E. PERRY,
State Historian.

LOUISIANA

The Louisiana Daughters of the American Revolution met in their sixteenth annual State Conference on February 27, 28, 1924, at Monroe, with Ft. Miro as hostess chapter.

We were delighted to have with us our President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook. This was the first time that Louisiana

Conference was called to order by Mrs. T. O. Brown, Regent of Ft. Miro Chapter on the 27th, in the First Baptist Church. After a musical number and scripture reading, greetings were extended by Mrs. S. A. Dickson, State Regent. The "Salute to Flag" was given by the Conference led by Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, President General; "America" was sung, followed by an address of welcome from the Mayor, Mr. Bernstein. Greetings from Sons of American Revolution were given by Col. F. P. Stubbs, and greetings from Ft. Miro Chapter were given by Mrs. Joe Renwick. Mrs. W. H. Strube of Shreveport, responded to the cordial welcome received, expressing deepest appreciation. Mrs. Dickson, State Regent, then presented the President General to the Conference and she responded with expressions of greatest pleasure in being with us. Telegrams of greeting were read, and routine business for the morning session finished, the meeting adjourned for a beautiful

luncheon at Hotel Monroe, given by Fort Miro Chapter to the visiting Daughters.

The table was arranged as an open square, and was elaborately decorated in flowers to match our insignia. While the last course was being served a dear little girl, Roberta O'Donnell, came back and forth inside the open square, between the tables, bringing each time the initial letters of Mrs. Cook's name, these letters covered with Louisiana moss and flowers. The little maid pinned them on draperies opposite Mrs. Cook. Mrs. Majors, the toast mistress commented that she knew Mrs. Cook's name had been heralded from Canada to the Gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but that Louisiana had said it "with flowers."

Business was resumed with the afternoon session. All State Chapters but one responded to the roll call. State Officers gave their reports. Mrs. Cook, responding to an invitation from Mrs. Dickson, gave an outline of our D. A. R. work and she invited questions upon topics of interest regarding it.

Mrs. T. O. Brown, Regent Ft. Miro Chapter, invited the assembly to a reception given for Mrs. Cook at the Elks Club. Music and readings preceded a splendid address given by Mrs. Cook, in which she stressed Americanism.

Meeting was called to order on morning of Thursday, 28th, by State Regent. Reports from standing committees were given, showing interest and activity along all lines of work. Mrs. Cook said that report on Patriotic Education was the best that she had ever heard, the size of State membership considered.

Chapter reports were read and approved at the afternoon session. Mrs. F. O. Allen, Regent of Caddo Chapter, Shreveport, presented a handsome flag in behalf of Caddo Chapter, to the State Conference, to be always in custody of the presiding Regent. Mrs. Dickson, State Regent, accepted the flag, and Mrs. Cook, President General, led the salute to the Flag. Mrs. Cook, by request, spoke upon the aims and accomplishments of D. A. R., including work with the American Legion, and work done for the immigrants at Ellis Island.

Mrs. A. J. Robinson, Regent Loyalty Chapter, extended an invitation to hold the next annual Conference at Alexandria, which invitation was accepted. It was unanimously voted that the Louisiana Daughters purchase a room in Memorial Continental Hall.

Mrs. Cook was presented with a lovely piece of Newcomb pottery as a gift from several of the Chapters, which she accepted with a graceful speech of appreciation.

Mrs. Edith Brown Bailie, Parliamentarian,

was called to preside during the election of officers, which resulted as follows: Regent, Mrs. S. A. Dickson; 1st Vice Regent, Mrs. Chas. Phillips; 2nd Vice Regent, Mrs. S. L. Williams; Recording Secretary, Mrs. W. M. Levy; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. G. Acton; Treasurer, Mrs. Wm. S. Buchanan; Historian, Miss Alice Irion; Registrar, Mrs. Arlie B. Petersen; Librarian, Mrs. J. N. Thomas, Pineville. The Conference then adjourned.

MAUDE B. ACTON,
State Corresponding Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI

The 19th Conference of the Mississippi D. A. R. was called to order in Meridian by the State Regent, Mrs. R. N. Somerville. A most gracious welcome was extended by Mrs. Cliff Williams, Regent of the Pushmataha Chapter of Meridian.

Being so honored and fortunate as to have for our guest our National President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, the State Regent forthwith introduced her to the Conference, and in her most charming manner she told us many interesting and instructive things about the National work, mentioning particularly two new committees she had added—Publicity and D. A. R. Student Loan Fund.

After the reports of the State Officers, the State Regent reporting the formation of three new chapters, the Conference adjourned until afternoon.

Pushmataha Chapter was hostess at a beautiful luncheon, served in the banquet hall of the Elks Club, where a splendid talk was given on the important subject of taxes. Later the Conference was called to order and Chapter reports were read and filed. Mississippi Chapters maintain and help maintain seven scholarships, in Colleges in the State. Conference adjourned. Automobiles were waiting to take the visitors over the city, after which a Costume Tea was given for the guests by the local Chapter of U. D. C. at the beautiful new Hill Crest Club House, which is situated on a veritable Hanging Garden. This was greatly enjoyed by all present. Monday evening an open session was held in the Presbyterian Church, where most interesting patriotic addresses were made by the President General, State Regent and State Historian. Following this was a Reception at the home of the Hostess Regent, which was informal and very much enjoyed by all. The second morning, after regular routine business, the beautiful Mississippi Flag offered by the State Regent to the Chapter compiling the best early history of its County was awarded by

the judges to LaSalle Chapter of Corinth. Election of State officers for next two years was held and resulted satisfactorily to all present. The conference adjourned for luncheon, when they were again beautifully entertained by the Hostess Chapter.

At the second afternoon session of Conference, a State Regent Pin was selected and adopted. A committee was appointed to purchase and present it to the newly elected State Regent, Mrs. R. N. Somerville. Resolutions offered during the Conference were discussed and adopted. A most cordial invitation from Corinth for the next Conference was accepted. A Courtesy Committee report was submitted, and the Conference adjourned after a most delightful and inspiring two days.

MRS. C. B. ALLEN,

Retiring State Recording Secretary.

MONTANA

Black Eagle Chapter of Great Falls, met the incoming delegates Thursday, Oct. 5, 1923, and took them to the Rainbow Hotel, where all registered, each one receiving a badge with her name at the top, this hastened the getting acquainted process considerably. From here we were taken to a tea at the home of Mrs. Wahoske, State Librarian. In the receiving line were the officers of the local chapter and assisting in serving the refreshments were members of the Children of the Revolution.

The conference was called to order by Mrs. Lake, regent of Black Eagle Chapter, who introduced Mayor Mitchell of Great Falls. He gave a clever talk, encouraging the members in their work of marking historical spots and welcomed us all to the city. Mrs. Caldwell, of Billings, vice-regent, replied in a witty little speech and the gavel was turned over to Mrs. Broox Martin, of Bozeman. Mrs. Martin gave her fine Regent's address at the banquet and we are hoping that she will send it to each chapter in turn.

The C. A. R., which under the direction of Mrs. Wahoske, has worked up a flourishing chapter of 20 members, was presented to the Conference and gave the Flag Salute and other selections in a way which was a credit to their sponsor.

Telegrams and communications were then read from absent members and national officers, including a letter of thanks from Mrs. Harding. Every one stood in silence in memory of President Harding.

The roll call showed every chapter was represented. There were present 4 regents, 7 state officers, 27 delegates and 5 guests; a total of 38 votes. The State Regent reported

amongst other matters—that Deer Lodge is organizing and that 559 manuals were sent to different chapters.

Mrs. Conway, of Helena, State Treasurer, reported: State Scholarship for 1922 and 1923.

For Old Trails fund.....	\$29.40
State tax.....	54.50
Interest on bonds.....	4.25

Total Received.....	\$762.43
"	477.70

Balance Oct. 23.....	\$284.73
2-\$50 in bonds.....	100.00
Stamps	46

Mrs. Steele, of Butte, State Registrar, reported, 550 members, increase 34, loss 35.

A report was made on the State Scholarship which Bozeman presented this year to Edward Jones who is taking up Electrical Engineering at the Montana Agricultural College; and which Kalispell presents next year. It was decided later in the day that we make this a loan without interest, instead of a gift.

A fine report by Miss Robinson of Billings on the National Conference was read. It was then moved by Dr. Atwater, of Helena, and passed, that each chapter take up with their local paper the matter of treating National and State meetings of the D. A. R. in a dignified manner instead of with their usual levity.

A remarkably good report on immigration was read by Mrs. Calderwell. It resulted in a motion to have the state and each local chapter write to our Congressmen and Senators that we desire action on this question.

The Magazine Committee, through Mrs. Morse of Helena, reported seven chapters take the magazine; six are sent to libraries, 32 being taken in all; this constitutes 5% of the state membership while the National believes that at least 10% should subscribe.

Mrs. Scott, in her usual interesting style, gave the report on Preservation of Historical Spots. Dillon has put up 4 markers on the Lewis and Clark Trail; Bozeman, a large boulder marked with a bronze plate, Kalispell has been locating and restoring the old Hudson Bay and Northwestern Trading Posts, and thus far has marked 8 of the Kootenay Forts.

Great Falls is working on the Black Eagle and White Bear Islands noted in the Lewis and Clarke Journals. There is so much that can be done in this State and it should be accomplished before our old Pioneers are gone.

Mrs. Brown of Billings, member of the National Committee on Historical and Literary Reciprocity asks that each chapter appoint

a committee to assist her with this. Any papers on local history are eagerly welcomed and placed in the library at Washington for use all over the country.

The National Committee on Ellis Island asked for \$2 from each chapter and material for the immigrant women. The question of the ex-service men at U. S. V. Hospital No. 72 at Helena, was taken up and discussed. Mrs. Griswold of Missoula moved that the State give \$25 for the use at Fort Harrison and that Oro Fino Chapter be put in charge of this. Dr. Atwater, Regent of Oro Fino, announced that Mary Agnes Sulgrove had charge of the work done by Oro Fino for the ex-service men.

A telegram of greeting was sent to the President General. She wrote saying she would try to meet each State Conference this next year and the delegates voted to leave the date open to her wishes in the matter. Let us get together and make this a wonderful year so that our reports will make her realize that Montana is truly one of the greatest States in the Union.

\$50 was voted to the Martha Berry School.

Mrs. Lake spoke of being shown a Montana room while in Washington which seemed in need of furnishing. As Montana had already given a chair to Memorial Continental Hall it was decided to try to obtain a picture by a Montana artist, preferably Charles Russell for this room.

Officers were elected for next year as follows: State Regent, Mrs. Verne Caldwell; State Vice-Regent, Mrs. Wahoske; State Secretary, Mrs. O. C. Houchin; State Treasurer, Mrs. John A. Griswold; State Registrar, Mrs. Chester Steele; State Historian, Miss Mary Agnes Sulgrove; State Librarian, Mrs. C. K. Dickey.

Chief Ignatz Chapter extended an invitation to have the State Conference meet with them next year, at a date to suit the President General. This was gladly accepted.

MARY AGNES SULGROVE,
State Librarian.

NEBRASKA

In the ballroom of the Blackstone Hotel in Omaha, on the evening of March 20, 1924, the processional march of Flag bearers, pages, guests of honor, State Officers and speakers, accompanied by a piano rendition of "Priests' March from Athalia" played by Mrs. Willis J. Redfield, formed the preliminary opening of the 22nd annual State Conference of the Nebraska Daughters of the American Revolution. The bugle call, "Assembly" preceded the Processional, and an Invocation followed; also the salute to the Flag, after which two

soprano solos were delightfully rendered. A cordial address of welcome was given by Mrs. B. M. Anderson, Regent of Major Isaac Sadler Chapter (the hostess chapter) also by representatives of the city and Chamber of Commerce. Mrs. C. S. Paine, State Vice-Regent, responded graciously. Greetings were then given by Miss Amy Gilbert, State Regent of Iowa; Mrs. Edgar Allen, President State Society, Daughters of Founders and Patriots; Dr. J. M. Bannister, President State Society, Sons of the American Revolution; also by Mrs. C. B. Letton and Mrs. C. F. Spencer, Past Nebraska State Regents. Mrs. E. P. Schoentgen, Past Vice-President General of Iowa, was then introduced and spoke briefly.

Mrs. Alvin H. Connelly, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, gave the address of the evening, her subject being, "The National Society of the D. A. R. an Inspiration." Following the program a reception was held, which concluded the first evening's entertainment.

On Friday morning the Conference was called to order, the Flag Salute given and "The American's Creed" repeated. The first report of the Credential Committee was read, also that of the Program Committee, and the minutes of 1923 State Conference. Next in order were the reports of state officers--Vice-Regent, Mrs. C. S. Paine; Recording Secretary, Mrs. William Madgett; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. R. M. Campbell; Treasurer, Mrs. R. M. Jones; Auditor, Mrs. A. L. Evans; Registrar, Mrs. F. P. Larmon; Historian, Miss Roxy V. Ammerman (State Filing Book being on exhibition during the Conference); Librarian, Mrs. W. C. Buchta; Chaplain, Mrs. T. J. Cist, and Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth O'Linn Smith.

"Greetings" were given by Mrs. R. M. Jones for the Daughters of 1812. Before the conclusion of the morning's program, our Vice-President General from Nebraska and past State Regent, Mrs. E. G. Drake, arrived and in her usual charming way responded to the State Regent's request for a few words of greeting; she also gave a graphic report of the Continental Congress.

Friday afternoon the Memorial Hour was made even more impressive by the presence of the capable Chaplain, Mrs. T. J. Cist, who concluded the services. Twenty-two Daughters have died since the last Conference.

At 2:30 P. M. the routine business was continued; minutes of previous sessions were read and the nominations for election of five state officers were in order.

The name of the Retiring State Historian was presented, but the candidate regretfully

withdrew, as her numerous responsibilities prohibited additional work at that time. The name of Mrs. B. M. Anderson, efficient regent of the hostess chapter was then presented; no others being named, nominations were closed. The name of Mrs. Y. A. Hinman was read for treasurer, being presented by her home chapter; and that of Mrs. H. E. Potter, for Historian, presented by her chapter and the retiring State Historian. That of Mrs. Adam McMullen for Librarian, and Miss Harriet Ballard for Chaplain. Appreciation of the marked ability of the Retiring State Chaplain was made manifest by presenting her name for re-election, although not eligible to succeed herself. Reports of State Chairmen of National and State Committees were then submitted.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of the State Historian on Saturday in the interest of the C. A. R. Convention, the State Recording and Corresponding Secretaries very kindly submitted a report. Following the opening exercises, the morning was devoted to Chapter reports; also a "Demonstration of the Flag Code"—Respect the Colors—arranged by Mrs. Geo. E. Mickel, State Director, C. A. R. The work of the C. A. R. was presented by Mrs. Mickel and Mrs. J. M. Wilson, State Promoter; this being one of the most interesting events of the Conference. In the afternoon Mr. Carl Gray, President of the State Society of Mayflower Descendants brought greetings to the Conference. He was followed by Committee reports. The Credential report was as follows:

Of the 41 Chapters in the Nebraska Conference, 33 were represented in the Twenty-second Conference; number of Chapters with a membership of 200 and less than 300-2; number of Chapters with a membership of 50 and less than 200-9; number with a membership of less than 50-30; present: National Officers, 2; Past State Regents, 2; State Officers, 10; Chairmen of State Committees, 2; of National Committees, 13; Regents 19; Acting Regents, 14; Delegates, 28; Acting Delegates, 9; total 87; Voting Members, 79; Visitors registering, 55.

Our Retiring State Regent and Founder of the Circulating Library, Mrs. C. F. Spencer was made an Honorary State Regent; \$200.00 was appropriated for the purchase of books for the Genealogical Library. The State Historian introduced a new subject in her year's research work; that of locating the graves of the "Real Sons" who had been buried somewhere in Nebraska; four being located the first year; John Mason Ammerman, born 1802, buried at Fairmont; Clark Herrington, born 1804, buried at Fairmont; Nelson Moore, born

1830, buried at Coleridge; William Curry Huddleson, born 1834, buried at Lincoln. The State Regent sent messages of the Conference proceedings over the radio.

ROXY V. AMMERMAN,
State Historian.

NORTH DAKOTA

The Seventh Annual State Conference of the North Dakota Daughters of the American Revolution convened March 18 and 19, 1924, at Grand Forks, North Dakota. The meetings were held in the buildings of the State University of North Dakota.

The conference was called to order by Mrs. George Morley Young, State Regent. After the singing of "America" and the salute to the Flag by the audience, Mrs. T. F. Kane, Regent of the Red River Valley Chapter, gave the address of welcome. This was responded to by Mrs. Eric A. Thorberg, of Bismarck. The conference was led in prayer by Mrs. N. G. Benner, of Grand Forks. Mrs. George M. Young gave a very able talk on the history and aims of the Daughters.

Luncheon was served at Davis Hall by the ladies of Grand Forks, and an interesting visit was made to the Ceramics Department of the State University, where Miss Cable, head of this department, gave an instructive talk.

At the afternoon session, Mrs. William S. Walker, Organizing Secretary General, gave a most interesting talk about her work, and Mrs. Eliza Ferry Leary, of Seattle, Past Vice-President General, addressed the conference on the subject of the Mt. Vernon Association. This was followed by a reception to the delegates at the home of President and Mrs. Kane. An open session in the evening was addressed by President Kane and Dean Squires, both of the University of North Dakota; Mrs. W. S. Walker, and Mrs. Eliza F. Leary.

On Wednesday the conference was called to order by Mrs. George M. Young, State Regent. After the singing of "America" and the salute to the flag, telegraphic greetings from Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook were read. This was followed by reports from chapter regents and chairmen of chapter committees. The state now has eight chapters, the youngest one—Carrington—being confirmed by the National Board on December 6, 1923.

The conference went on record, endorsing Mrs. George M. Young for Vice-President of the National Society. The conference closed with a banquet at the Dacotah Hotel.

(MRS. H. L.) ALICE CLARK LINCOLN,
State Recording Secretary.

WORK of the CHAPTERS

To insure accuracy in the reading of names and promptness in publication, Chapter reports must be typewritten. They should not exceed 400 words in length and must be signed by a Chapter officer.—EDITOR.

Shenandoah Valley Chapter (Martinsburg, W. Va) has taken for its special work the listing, filing and preserving of the priceless old records that are in the Berkeley County Court House, and which date back to 1772.

For the purpose of raising money for this undertaking the Chapter presented, on June 25, 1923, a play, "That Dog," written by Marie Buxton Martin, one of the members.

This play, presented at a local theatre, was a four act comedy with a cast of forty-eight people, and was remarkably successful in every respect. \$758 was made and has been set aside to be used for the salary of a paid worker who is familiar with such work.

The Chapter expects to give various entertainments from time to time in order to replenish this fund, for the members are enthusiastic over this work and feel that they are doing a real service to future generations in preserving these records.

MRS. PAUL H. MARTIN,
Historian

Lawton Chapter (Lawton, Okla.) was organized September 21, 1921, with sixteen members. Today we have thirty-five, with several papers in Washington. Mrs. Susan Danforth Jones, our Organizing Regent, led and inspired the new chapter to accomplish many things. Last year a campaign was launched for raising funds for a Memorial to our World War Heroes, and as the result of two benefit moving picture shows, and a benefit bridge party, the sum of \$269.05 was raised.

Mrs. Hester F. Warren, our new Regent, took office in June, 1923 and at once appointed the committees needed, and worked and advised with them in such a way that our chapter is making great strides along lines set by the older and larger chapters. We have planted forty trees in Highland Cemetery where they were needed badly, to be known as D. A. R. Driveway, thus complying with the wishes of our Governor. We also made up a box, miscellaneous material, valued at \$10 which was mailed to Ellis Island and sent baskets of food to the Salvation Army headquarters at Christmas time.

We are interested in all D. A. R. matters, and contribute 50c. per member to the Educational Loan Fund, 25c. per member to the Manual Fund and \$5 to the American International College, Springfield, and a small sum to Tamassee School. In the Spring, 1923, we awarded a \$5 gold piece to the pupil in High School and Junior High School making the highest average in American History, but this year intend to have it go to the pupil writing the best essay on American History.

A survey is being made of this county, by our members, to ascertain how many foreign born residents we have, and an effort will be made to place the Manual in the hands of those who express a desire for it. The Americanization Committee attended the Naturalization Court here in March and assisted the American Legion with a short Patriotic program.

Our meetings are held the second Monday of the month at the homes of our members, three acting as hostesses at each meeting. Each year, on Washington's Birthday, a Colonial Tea is much enjoyed. We have entertained and been entertained by the American Legion Auxiliary on this day.

Lawton Chapter hopes soon to be able to mark all trails and historic spots in this locality as we have an historical setting and we realize it should be made known to our many tourists.

ESTELLE MEEKER PARMENTER,
Historian.

Peter Muhlenberg Chapter (Philadelphia, Pa.) celebrated its eleventh birthday on February 17, 1923 with a luncheon followed by a musical at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. Thirty-eight members attended.

Our Chapter is one of the smallest in Philadelphia, numbering 43 members of which 15 were received during the two year term of our present Regent, Mrs. Harry Bray.

We have marked the graves of two Revolutionary heroes in Hood's Cemetery, Germantown, Philadelphia. We donate \$50 annually towards the Maryville College, \$10 toward flags for Boy Scouts, cash prizes to foreign children in our city schools for the best essays

on Americanization, give Christmas gifts to the children in the Philadelphia Hospital, and last year we contributed toward a Philippine scholarship.

Our Chapter meetings are held in the Plastic Club on the third Saturday of each month.

The Louis Joliet Chapter (Joliet, Ill.) organized in 1911 with thirteen members, now has a membership of 139. During the year we have received 14 new members, 11 admitted by the National Society, and 3 by transfer.

A year ago the meeting was held celebrating the 12th birthday of the Chapter. As our



Photo, Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia

COLONIAL TEA OF PETER MUHLENBERG CHAPTER, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

On January 6th our Regent gave a Colonial Tea at her home in celebration of the marriage anniversary of George and Martha Washington. This date was also the tenth anniversary of the granting of our charter. Solos were rendered by Miss Louise Broomall, Mrs. Helen Yarnall and Miss R. C. Marsh, a piano solo by Mrs. Bessie Husted Glover, a reading by Mrs. Chas. H. D. Taylor, and Mrs. Joseph N. Caley, Honorary Regent of the Quaker City Chapter, talked on the courtship of George and Martha Washington. Refreshments were served after the entertainment.

Photographs were taken of the guests and of members in costume. Of great interest were many heirlooms loaned for the occasion.

Our Chapter was 100% in contributing to the Manual Fund, made our quota for the continuation of its printing and also our quota for Americanization work at Ellis Island.

Altogether we feel we have helped make the world a little brighter for those less fortunate than ourselves.

(MRS. CHAS. H. D.) EDNA S. TAYLOR,
Historian.

regent, Mrs. Ed. Corlett, lighted the candles, she introduced our guests, the regents of the 4th division. Each responded by making a wish for the Chapter. Mrs. Irion, Illini Chapter, and Mrs. Charles Herrick, Chicago Chapter, both honored guests, gave greetings for the chapter. Miss McCrosky, our historian, gave a splendid report of the Chapter's activities.

After giving an interesting account of our flag, Mrs. J. E. McGown, a member, presented a large U. S. flag with eagle and standard to our Chapter. At our May meeting we had a poppy sale to assist the American Legion. Our delegates gave their reports on Continental Congress. Following a discussion we voted to increase our dues from \$3 to \$5.

Our annual Flag Day Celebration was at the Soldiers' Widows' Home in Wilmington. The program was very interesting, with readings from various members for the enjoying of not only our little group there for a picnic but for the old ladies of the home. In Sep-

tember our meeting was featured with a calendar luncheon. There were twelve tables, each representing one month of the year. Mrs. J. F. Courtney, our second regent, made a delightful toast mistress with her bits of original verse. Our Ancestor's Day was held in November. In responding to the roll call each member gave the name or names of their ancestors. Many of us were proud to answer with two names but Mrs. McGowan gave eight and Mrs. Laraway six. Our great Grand Daughters present numbered seven. On November 10th, a buffet luncheon was given by the board and ex-regents to our visiting ex-regent at the home of our honorary regent.

During the year our Chapter has made several gifts to various organizations. To the Public Health Council we gave \$25, which purchased sick room supplies, and at different times our members have given clothing, bedding and soup to the visiting nurses for their patients. A friend gave us \$10 which was used by the Americanization committee to buy underwear for a family. To teach the foreigners patriotism, a flag has been given to each home of new citizens. About 200 flags have been given out. To the Near East Relief we have given \$10, the American International College \$10, and the Tamas School 20c per capita. The Berry School \$25 and to Kenmore we gave \$10. To each of our Real Daughters we have sent \$1. 100 of the Manuals have been distributed to those attending the Americanization classes at night school. A framed copy of the only known manuscript left by Louis Joliet was presented to the Association of Commerce.

To our collection of Revolutionary relics has been added the book, "Heroines of American Revolution," and framed pictures of George and Martha Washington. A copy of the First Prayer of Congress, a letter date 1851, and an envelope with the first stamp.

LOIS LINEBARGER,

Historian.

Germantown Chapter, (Germantown, Pa.)

June 10th, 1898, thirteen women met to organize the Germantown Chapter. We had decided to have but thirteen names on our Charter, in honor of the thirteen original settlers of our name town, and of the thirteen Original States.

We were then in the midst of war, and our first thought was of Service, so we worked on shirts for "the boys." These were finished and sent to Fort Monroe. The minutes record that the "Daughters inspired a large amount of spirit and energy displayed generally among Pennsylvania women."

One of the first calls for aid was to the fund for beautiful Memorial Continental Hall. We generously answered the call, the record for one year stating that the Germantown Chapter stands third of all Chapters in amount given for liquidation of debt on the Hall.

We also gave to the Julia K. Hogg Testimonial, in memory of our first State Regent, the Manila Club House, the Betsy Ross Flag House Association, the Philippine Scholarship and later the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial, the Sarah Elizabeth Guernsey Scholarship, the Lora Haines Cook Scholarship, the Women's Roosevelt Memorial and many others. We have endeavored to mark the graves of all Revolutionary Soldiers who fell at the Battle of Germantown. Some of these graves are still being found.

Through one of our members, the Site and Relic Society allowed us the use of the lower room in the Concord School House in which to hold our meetings and when they moved to their present quarters, the beautiful room in which we now hold our meetings was granted for our use. On Tuesday, November 5, 1907, we held our first meeting there, and afterward restored and furnished the room, the relics and antiques being loaned and donated by members and their friends.

A club of Children of the Republic was formed and a "Lady Baltimore" exchange held, the proceeds of which were devoted to patriotic purposes. Card parties have been given with the same object in view. We have given a flag to Waterview Park, to the Daily Vacation Bible Schools and to the Boy Scouts. We have contributed flags for the Battleship Pennsylvania, have given copies of the Flag Rules and American's Creed to the Schools and Institutions of Germantown and elsewhere.

We have contributed to and taken part in pageants and celebrations in Germantown and Philadelphia and assisted in the entertaining of the Pennsylvania State Conference and we have had the great pleasure of entertaining two of our Presidents General—Mrs. Donald McLean and Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey.

We have assisted "The Children's Aid Society" and "The Juvenile Court" in this City. We are contributing to Schools for the Southern Mountaineers, to the Indian School and the International College and remembering the old sailors at the Naval Home, the inmates of the Germantown Almshouse and the patients at the Philadelphia General Hospital.

Then comes our splendid War Work, with its Red Cross, knitting, canteen work, its motor messengers and contributions to all forms of War Relief, its Liberty Bonds and, after the War, the Tilloloy and Belleau Wood

Funds, the French War Orphan and our American Orphan, the painting for France and now the Americanization Work, the Manual for Immigrants and the work at Ellis Island. We have also organized a C. A. R. Society which is in a flourishing condition.

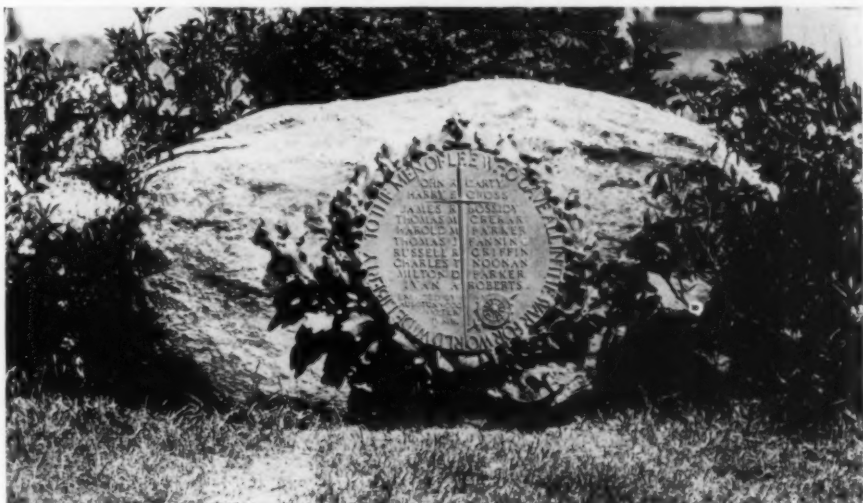
LAURA STOUT JENKINS,

Historian.

Ausotunnoog Chapter (Lee, Mass.) 1923 was the tenth year in the history of our Chapter. The first meeting was held July 17, 1913, at the Greenock Inn. Twenty-two ladies were present and a committee was chosen to consider a list of suitable names.

pine girls and the Nancy Hawks Industrial School, Tenn. To the State and National societies we have paid our quota toward the debt on Memorial Continental Hall, the Liberty Loan Bond, the chimes at Valley Forge, the call for a paid worker in the detention room for women at Ellis Island, and we, with Fort Massachusetts Chapter and Peace Party Chapter, purchased a chair to be placed in the Massachusetts room at Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, and we contributed to the Woman's Roosevelt Memorial.

During the World War, we gave unstintingly of labor, clothes and money to the Red Cross, Belgian relief fund, Girls' Training Camp,



BOULDER PLACED BY THE AUSOTUNNOOG CHAPTER, LEE, MASS.

The Indian name Ausotunnoog was chosen. This band of Indians came from Connecticut to this valley, looking for "the little river over the mountains," the meaning of their name. They pitched their wigwams along the banks of the river, one group stopping just below where our park now is. Later they joined the Stockbridge Indians and fought on the American side in the battle of White Plains.

Our work during these ten years has been true to the ideals for which this organization stands. For educational purposes we have contributed clothing and financially aided the mountaineers of the South, the American International College at Springfield, the Ascension Farm School at South Lee, the Heath School, our local night schools, the Philip-

purchased Liberty bonds and War stamps, adopted a French orphan, knitted garments for the soldiers and sailors, and paid our quota toward the restoration of Tilloloy.

We have placed a memorial to those who "gave all for world wide liberty." The memorial was designed by the noted sculptor, Henry H. Kitson. His work is of exceptional merit and has rendered him famous not only in this country but in Europe. Being interested in our organization and knowing the limited finances of our Chapter, he gratuitously designed for us a memorial tablet.

In our home work we have been active and loyal to our purpose in providing flags and poles for library, high school, public schools, the Veterans of Foreign Wars flag fund, assisting the parent-teachers' association, play-

ground and local relief work, providing seats, benches and refuse cans for the park and Ferncliff, planting trees around our library, locating and marking graves of Revolutionary soldiers. We have had many interesting and instructive speeches and papers, many noted visitors, the State conference at Stockbridge, the benefits, food and rummage sales, card parties, dances, teas and pleasant social gatherings which have been an inspiration to us in our work.

We note with grateful appreciation the many gifts of thoughtful friends and members; and with the untiring efforts and labor

been secured in Loyola University. Two scholarships were given the Chapter by our own members, the Misses Points, in their Conservatories.

In March the ninety-third birthday of Mrs. Julia Montgomery was celebrated. A cake with ninety-three candles was cut while many loving greetings were paid to our beloved Chaplain. One of her poems was read by Mrs. Davis.

Flag Day was celebrated with a luncheon. A tribute was paid to the Flag and Mrs. Montgomery read her poem, "The Flag: Spirit of '76."



COLONIAL ASSEMBLY BY HAWKINSVILLE CHAPTER

of Ausotunnoog Chapter's loyal members, we have been able to accomplish this worth-while work.

ELOISE S. MYERS,
Historian.

Spirit of '76 Chapter (New Orleans, La.) entertains each month in the homes of the members. At each meeting the Historian, Mrs. A. P. Perrin, has given splendid papers on Americanization. In addition six historical papers have been read, and some old pictures shown.

At the request of the State Historian a list of the names of distinguished Louisiana women was sent in and three articles on these women were written by the Chapter.

A gold medal has been offered in Newcombe College to the student writing the best essay on a Colonial subject. A scholarship has

Our members have responded to almost every call made upon the Chapter; \$27 was spent for the Year Book; a share of stock in the new Woman's Club Building was a gift to the Chapter from Mrs. Henry Daspit; \$10 has been given to the Berry School, and \$5 to the Child Welfare Association in addition to payment of annual dues; 54 Christmas stockings were made and filled with candy, fruit and cigarettes for the disabled soldiers and sailors at the Hospital. A Christmas tree was given to the hospital. A Red Cross "Rest Hut" at the time of the American Legion Convention was in charge of the Chapter, where first aid, stationery, music and information were given to the veterans. Each month an entertainment with refreshments is given at the Marine Hospital.

We are 100 per cent in State and National work. We have the cooperation of our mem-

bers and expect to maintain the high standard we have set for ourselves.

MRS. C. S. WILLIAMSON, JR.,

Regent.

Hawkinsville Chapter (Hawkinsville, Ga.) is actively interested in all State and National D. A. R. affairs, and also does much local work. We have 46 members. In the year just past, we lost four members, by transfer. However, we have several applications pending. We publish a Year Book each year. While this is some expense, it greatly expedites the work of the Chapter—by putting a fixed program in the hands of every member for the year.

other days were much in evidence. Refreshments were served from china and silver of many Colonial ancestors, and candles, brightly gleaming from many old silver candle sticks, made the picture ring true of old Colonial days.

Officers of the present régime are: Regent, Mrs. Walker Jordan; 1st Vice Regent, Mrs. D. E. Duggan; 2nd Vice Regent, Mrs. L. E. Polhill; Recording Secretary, Mrs. N. A. Jelks; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. L. A. Jordan; Treasurer, Mrs. W. C. McAllister; Registrar, Mrs. W. V. Bell; Historian, Mrs. Mary G. Scott; Parliamentarian, Mrs. T. H. Bridges; Genealogist, Miss Emma Caldwell;



FLAG RAISING ON MEMORIAL DAY BY THE TULSA CHAPTER, TULSA, OKLA.

During this Regency a custom has been inaugurated that has brought much interest and pleasure into the routine of regular Chapter meetings. Our January meeting we call "Visitors' Day." At that time every member is privileged to bring a guest. An attractive program is arranged, and refreshments are served. This has become quite a social event in our city, and invitations are much desired.

The most important event of our history of 1923 was the Colonial Assembly given in April, in honor of our State Regent, Mrs. Charles Akerman. Mrs. J. N. Talley, State Corresponding Secretary, was also an honor guest. Colonial costumes were worn by those receiving, and the brocades and laces of

Chaplain, Mrs. J. F. Fleming; Auditor, Mrs. Madison Taylor.

MRS. G. W. CAROLINE TARVER JORDAN,

Regent.

Tulsa Chapter (Tulsa, Okla.) Our work has been along the line of marking historical spots, contributing to educational, patriotic and to our annual Christmas Charity; also participating in and sponsoring a Memorial Park to our heroes of the World War. We have ten regular meetings a year, not including our Flag Day luncheon on June 14th. Our regent, Mrs. John Murray Ward presides at all meetings, is alert to all activities, giving freely of her ability and time. Our membership is close to the two hundred mark and think it will go over that before the end of the year.

From Memorial Hill overlooking the city an American flag floats. It was placed there on Armistice Day by the Daughters of the American Revolution in memory to our heroes of the World War. The dedication was sponsored by the City of Tulsa and The Daughters of the American Revolution. Colonel P. J. Hurley was Master of Ceremonies. The color guard of Joe Carson Post and the firing squad of the American Legion stood at attention throughout the exercise. The uniformed band played patriotic music. Rev. Ralph Pomroy Crum, Chaplain of Veterans of Foreign Wars, was speaker of the day. Members of the Chapter stood around the Flag as a soldier boy, our Regent, Mrs. John Murray Ward, Mrs. Lee Clinton and Mrs. John D. Hall raised the Flag to the top of the pole. The bugler sounded "Colors," a Salute was fired to the dead and last of all, the silver notes of taps. So ended the impressive ceremony that dedicated the "Hill" to the memory of those who sacrificed their all for their country.

Mrs. J. M. C. Usher, as chairman and originator of the plan, and her committee have done splendid work in securing the coöperation of the city; also making plans that made this dedication possible. Their plans are to erect a house or amphitheater later on this spot.

Our chapter held another impressive ceremony when, on December 22nd, we had the pleasure and honor to place a marker on the old Indian Council tree which stands on C. B. Peter's lawn. Here long ago in the old tribal days conferences were held, plans were made and gala celebrations took place.

Mrs. A. T. Allison, as chairman of marking historical spots, is doing splendid work and has plans for big things in future.

We were very happy to receive two books published in 1828 and 1829, the United States Calendar and Register of Rhode Island, presented to us through the courtesy of Miss Allen of the University of Tulsa. These books will be placed in our D. A. R. room in the Public Library for references and as old relics.

Our Chapter is awaking to the fact that there is much to be done and the year's calendar is marked for a year of activity.

(MRS. PLUMER E.) CORA H. HILL,
Historian.

Bienville Chapter (Anniston, Ala.) has met its obligation to State and National organizations, including the per capita tax for the Old Trails Road Markers and \$35 to the Kate Duncan Smith School. The Chapter has contributed \$20 to the Anniston Carnegie Library, and has spent \$43 for a silk Flag and its equipment to be presented to the Anniston High School for use in the Auditorium.

Bienville Chapter entered a float in the Armistice Day parade and placed wreaths on the Soldiers monuments on Decoration Day and Armistice Day.

In co-operation with the Anniston Star, Anniston patriotic organizations gave publicity to Flag Day and its significance and were gratified by the display of Flags in the business and residential sections of the city.

In co-operation with the Noble Theatre, Bienville Chapter has been instrumental in having patriotic features combined with the entertainment programs for Armistice Day and Alabama Day. On Armistice Day a short patriotic film, "Hats Off, the Flag Is Passing By," with appropriate music on the organ proved a very effective feature in celebration of the day. On Alabama Day, in combination with a story of Western pioneering, the Theatre displayed the Alabama Flag and Alabama Shield on the screen, together with a legend of Alabama's achievements, and Alabama music by the Orchestra.

The Chapter observed Constitution Day with a fine address by Mr. Joseph Willett, Jr., who had studied constitutional law at Yale under Chief Justice William Howard Taft.

On Alabama Day the Daughters gathered with their friends to hear an eloquent address by Mrs. Joseph Aderhold on Alabama's greatness in natural and historical resources, and her wealth of sons—distinguished in literary and public affairs.

On February 22nd Bienville Chapter made formal presentation of a beautiful silk Flag for the Auditorium of the Anniston High School. The Flag was accepted by a representative of each class in school, with pledges for its reverent care.

"The glorified guidon of the day,
The shelter through the night."

ALICE PETTUS,
Historian.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors — Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelope accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

The Portner, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS.

11657. HUTCHINS.—Rosa Anna, dau of Richard & Abigail Green Child, b 2 Jan 1774 mar in Thompson, Windham Co., Conn 1 Jan 1794, Samuel Hutchins, b in Haverhill, Mass 1769, d in Bath, N. H. 1830, his w died 10 July 1844. Their chil were Hannah Hutchins b 29 Sept 1794 m 9 May 1812 Ira Goodall, had dau Lucretia W. b Feb. 1817 m July 1840 John L. Carlton of Bath, another dau Julia R. Goodall b 14 Apr. 1833 m 2 Nov. 1853 Judge Alonzo P. Carpenter; Ezra C. Hutchins b 10 Apr. 1796 m Feb. 1821 Augusta A. F. Sinclair, Samuel, Jr., h 26 Dec. 1797 m 1st 29 March 1829 Martha Rix, mar 2nd Aug. 1841 Rebecca Moore; Lucretia b 8 Sept 1799 m Oct 1819 Gen. John Wilson; Persis b 16 July 1801 m May 1823 John Hurd; Rosanna b 26 Jan 1803 m Luther Foote; Chester C. b 6 July 1805 m 12 Feb 1835 Jane Swan; Moses P. b June 1808 m 1st Jane Johnston m 2nd Eliza Morris, m 3rd Jane Gray; Horace G. b 20 July 1811 m Oct 22 1844 Julia Hurd; Martha b 15 Dec. 1813 d June 1815; Martha S' b March 1817 m 1840 Warren D. Gookin; Henry C. b 1 Aug 1820 m 9 Oct 1845 Mary L. Groat. Ref.:—Genealogy of the Child family.

Cemetery inscriptions at Bath Village give Jeremiah Hutchins, Esq. died 11 Nov 1816 age 80 years. Mahitable Hutchins, wife of Jeremiah died 28 Oct. 1783 age 43 yrs. Elizabeth, last wife of Jeremiah Hutchins b in France 1743 died 25 Nov 1817 age 74 yrs. For desc of James Hutchins write Mrs. Martha Hutchins Beatty, Wells River, Vermont.—Mrs. Karl J. Brummer, Brummer Place, Lisbon, N. H.

11628. BUNNELL-BONNELL.—John Bonnell b 1756 m Nancy Day, dau of Stephen of Morris Co., N. J. Their chil were Joanna m Capt.

Brooks near Honesdale, Pa.; Barna m Lucy Brooks; Polly m Mr. Wood; Stephen; Julia m 9 Aug 1816 Rev. John M. Babbit of Mendham, N. J. Ref.—Littell's First Settlers of Passaic Valley, N. J. page 48. John Bonnell served as a soldier in the N. J. Militia & was placed on Pension Roll 1 July 1834 while living in Wayne Co., Pa. This Pension can be obtained from the Pension Office, Washington, D. C.—Mrs. F. B. Hinrichs, 1726 Juneway Terrace, Chicago, Ill.

11668. BELDING.—Martha Belding b 4 May 1756 mar Samuel Bassett d 1842. She was the dau of Samuel Belding b 15 Aug 1719 (have no rec of his having served in Rev.) and his w Christian. Samuel was the son of Samuel & Eliz. Dickenson Belding. Samuel Bassett was the son of Stephen & Mary Wells Bassett. Will be glad to hear from anyone having Belden data.—Wm. H. Brown, 1242 Citrus Ave., Hollywood, Cal.

11755. MORRELL.—Ref.:—"Old Families of Salisbury" by Hoyt & "The Morells & Reminiscences" by C. H. Morrell. Abraham Morrell m 1645 Sarah Clement & lived in Salisbury, Mass. Their son Isaac 1646-1713 m 1670 Phebe Gill d 1714. Their son Daniel b 1682 m Hannah Stevens & had son Daniel b 1724. There was another Daniel Morrell b 1737 who m 1st Anna Fitts 2nd Molly — & had seven chil but no Walter. This Daniel lived at Warren N. H. —Miss Elizabeth Wright, Fairmont, Nebraska.

11833. MINER.—Hannah Miner b 8 Dec 1731, dau of Simeon Miner b 14 May 1708 m 19 Mch 1731 Hannah Wheeler b Jan 12 1712 (dau of Wm Wheeler & Hannah dau of Benadam Gallup & Hester Prentis dau of John & Hester Prentis, gr dau of Valentine & Alice Prentis) Benadam Gallup b 1655 son of John & Hannah

Lake Gallup. Simeon Miner b 1708 was the son of Ephriam Miner b 22 June 1668 m 24 May 1694 Mary dau of Richard & Mary Linken Stevens of Taunton, Mass. Ephriam b 1668 was the son of Ephriam Miner bapt Hingham, Mass 1 May 1642 m 20 Jan 1666 Hannah Avery, dau of Capt. James & Joanna Green-slade Avery. Ephriam bapt 1642 was the son of Thomas Miner b 23 Apr 1608 m at Charles-town 23 Apr 1634 Grace, dau of Walter Palmer.

Comfort Searle, who mar Hannah Avery b 17 June 1728, son of Nathaniel Searle & his 2nd w Sarah, dau of John & Eliz. Pebodie Rogers & gr. dau of John & Ann Churchman Rogers. John Rogers was the son of Thomas Rogers of the Mayflower. Elizabeth Pebodie Rogers was the dau of Wm. & Elizabeth Alden Pebodie (dau of John & Priscilla Alden) and gr. dau of John & Isabel Pebodie. *Mrs. Robt. J. Johnston, Humboldt, Iowa.*

11904. BOYER.—Wanted names of w & chil of John Boyer a Rev sol of Va. Also place of birth and death.

(a) BOWYER.—Wanted place of birth, death, & names of w & chil of Henry Bowyer of Va. He was a Rev sol & enlisted from Montgomery Co., Va.

(b) PURKENPINE.—Wanted names of w & chil of John Purkenpine who serv in the Phila. Co. Militia during the Rev. Wanted also place of b & d.—V. R. E.

11905. SMITH.—Wanted any infor regarding Chas Smith who mar Eliza Williams Dec 15, 1827.

11906. DAVIS.—Wanted Rev rec of Wm. Davis who mar Agnes Lanier Aug. 1769 Brunswick Co., Va. Known to be living in Wilkes Co., Ga 1809 by signing joint deed of land. Names of chil Edward, Wm., James, Chas., Eliz., Lucy, Joshua, Samuel, Lewis Lanier b 1792, Micajah, Washington, Baxter, Baxwell, given in will dated 1813, probated July 14, 1818 Washington, Wilkes Co., Ga.

(a) FAVER.—Wanted parentage, Rev. rec & dates of b & mar & n of w of John Faver (Favor, Favour) who lived in Wilkes Co., Ga. His chil were Thos. b 1800. Henry b 1804, Sanders Walker b Jan. 1, 1808.

(b) GIBSON-FOSTER-FREEMAN.—Hugh Gibson mar Sarah Foster; sons Jacobus b Oct. 22, 1805, Churchill b 1815. They lived in Oglethorpe Co., Ga. Jacobus mar Sarah Freeman March 16, 1830, who was b Aug. 3, 1811 Greene Co., Ga. Wanted parentage, Rev rec & dates of b, mar of Hugh Gibson, Samuel Freeman f of Sarah Freeman and Samuel Foster.—M. G. J.

11907. GAITHER.—Wanted parentage of John Gaither Sr whose 2nd wife was Doncilla Beall d Sept. 29, 1872 in her 89th yr. Wanted also

Rev rec & dates of b & mar & d of Capt. Edw. Gaither & w Eleanor Whittle.

11908. STEPHENSON.—Wanted Rev. service of Jonas Stephenson who d in Harford Co., Md. in 1801. May have serv from Pa. or Mass.

(a) ROEBUCK-ROBUCK.—Wanted to corres with any one having Roebuck gen.

(b) DICKEY.—Wanted to corres with any one who can give infor in regard to desc of Samuel Bradford of Red Lyon Hundred, Dela. whose estate was settled in 1767.

(c) BOLES.—Wanted to corres with any one who can give ances of Nancy Boles whose estate was settled in Washington Co., Pa. in 1865. Also ances of her husband.—C. B. K.

11909. ROBERTS.—Wanted parentage and Rev rec of f of Ephraim Roberts b abt 1774 Litchfield, Conn. mar Huldah.—(Gibbs?) abt 1799 & some yrs later removed to Ill settled at Winchester. Chil Daniel b 1800 mar Aldula Clark; Lois b 1802 mar Norman Clark; Clark; Jeremiah; Morris mar Minerva.

11910. SMITH.—Wanted Rev rec of Peter Smith, a resident of Lancaster, Cumberland or Franklin Co., Pa. His dau Barbara mar George Adam Coiner abt 1779.

(a) REED-READE-REEDE.—Wanted Rev rec of Josiah Reed of Windham or Norwalk, Conn. Was he the Josiah Reed who served under Capt. Jarius Wilcox Co. enlisted 1778 for 3 yrs. He had 2 daus Sylvia born 1763 mar James Benedict 1762-1849; Amy mar 1803 Isaac Oliver Benedict.—E. P. H.

11911. HENKLE.—Wanted Rev. rec of Justus Henkle b 1752 d 1794, mar Christina Teeter, but Christina Nagley b 1755 given as mother of these chil. Magdalena b 1775, George b 1779, Christina b 1781, Elias b 1785, Jacob b 1788, Abraham b 1785, Mary b 1790, Sarah 1793.

(a) TEETER.—Was Christina who mar Justus Henkle a dau of George or Jacob Teeter, prob of Va.?

(b) NAGLEY.—Wanted parentage of Christina Nagley b Sept. 18, 1755 mar Justus Henkle Jr (1752-1794) about 1774. Eliz. Nagley mar 1776 Rev. Paul Henkle.—H. F. P.

11912. SMITH.—Wanted parentage with dates of Sarah Smith of Va. She was b 1774 and d 1860 in S. C. She mar John Lipscomb of Louisa Co., Va. b 1761 d 1827. Wanted Rev. rec of this line.

(a) BERRY.—Wanted parentage of Rebecca Berry of Va. She mar John Wood of Va. & came to S. C. Wood was killed near Spartans-burg, S. C. by Bloody Bill Cunningham, a tory leader.—J. D. S.

11913. WALLIS.—Wanted ances & date of mar of Mary Wallis, prob of Peekskill who mar bef 1770 Thomas Older b 1728.

(a) WOOLEY.—Wanted ances of Betsey Wooley b 1765 who mar 1791 Wm. Older.

(b) PHOENIX.—Wanted ances of Ann Phoenix b 1804 who mar 1829 Amos Older.

(c) PARKER.—Wanted parentage & proof of Rev. rec of Amos Parker b abt 1746, mar 1773 Lucy Culver, in Amenia, N. Y.

(d) HURLBUT.—Wanted parentage of Rachel Hurlbut who mar 1764 in Sharon, Conn. Elijah Wood b 1737.

(e) BOTSFORD.—Wanted ances of David Botsford b abt 1771. Was he the son of David & Rebecca Botsford, of New Milford, Conn.—M. A. O.

11914 WILL-WILLS.—Wanted Rev rec. of John Will (Wills).—L. W. McL.

11915. JONES.—Wanted name of a Mr. Jones who is said to have adopted the naval hero, John Paul Jones. Wanted also names of chil of Shadrack Jones who was an elisted man in 3rd Reg. of N. Y.

(a) TAYLOR.—Wanted names of chil of Wm. Taylor b 1719, bro of Geo. Taylor, Signor & s of James Taylor and w Martha Thompson. He mar 1748 Nancy Johnson. Wanted a copy of his will.—A. N. T.

11916. OAKES.—Wanted ances of Jonas M. Oakes who mar Sabina Ann Bradbury, Mar 8, 1821.—F. S. U.

11917. MAUND.—Wanted ances and any infor of Rev. W. W. Maund who preached in Albany, Ga., moving from there to Lampasses, Tex. Originally of Va.—F. M. W.

11918. McNULL-McALLISTER.—Wanted dates of b & d of Hector McNull & his w Mary McAllister.—J. G. McK.

11919. HARRISON.—Wanted Rev. rec and ances of Wm. Harrison who mar Sophia Dunn. His dau Eliz. b July 31, 1789 mar Feb. 16, 1812 at Washington C. H., Fayette Co., Ohio, John Seaman b in Old Fort Henry, Va. in 1786. They lived at Williamsport, Ind.

(a) MORGAN.—Wanted ances of Margaret Morgan b 1748 in Va., mar Joseph Van Mètre b abt. 1743 in Va., mar 2nd in 1785 at W. Liberty, Ohio Co., Va., Joseph Seaman b in Frederick Co., Va. 1742. This Joseph Seaman was the f of John Seaman who mar Eliz. Harrison.—E. B. S.

11920. SYMMES.—Wanted infor of chil of Col. John Cleves Symmes of Morristown, N. J., especially of Ann who mar Darby Ryan of Ellscent Mills, Prince George's Co., Md. sometime prior to 1780.—B. K. R.

11921.—CARLISLE.—Wanted rev rec and n of w of Patrick of Trenton, N. J. whose dau Hannah mar Joseph Rogers March 17, 1809.—J. O. P.

11922. SULTAN-HAMITAR.—Wanted Rev rec of John Harmon Sultan, a Hessian soldier who

joined Rev army at Charlestown, S. C., 1783. He mar Magdaline Hamitar 1784 in Lexington Co., S. C. Wanted also names of her parents & Rev rec of father.

(a) SULTAN-BICKLEY.—Wanted Rev rec of Joseph Bickley of Louisa Co., Va., whose dau Eliz. mar 1818 Frederick M. Sultan b 1795 in Camden, S. C.

(b) CLARK-ADAMS.—Wanted Rev rec of Micajah Clarke b 1718 in Va., who mar Judith Adams.

(c) CLARKE.—Wanted Rev rec of Christopher Clarke who mar Millitant Terrell & moved with her from Va. to Ga. in 1776. Wanted also Rev Rec of his s David b 1762.

(d) PARIS-COOPER.—Wanted par with Rev rec of Wm. Lemon Paris b 1780, Lawrence Dist. S. C., & his w Polly Cooper b in Va. 1776.

(e) ROGERS-WORSHAM.—Wanted par & Rev rec of father of Geo. Washington Rogers b 1787 in Ga. & of his w Caroline S. Worsham in Ga. 1795.—A. L. N.

11923. ANDERSON.—Wanted ances of Daniel Anderson b Sept. 8, 1782 d Sept. 2, 1847 who was a Circuit rider. Possibly b in Md. In old Bible belonging to Daniel Anderson is the following:—George Anderson b April 3, 1745 d Mar. 10, 1828. May have been Daniel's f.—R. J. L.

11924. WALKER.—Wanted dates, n of parents & maiden n of w with marriage date of Gideon Walker b abt. 1740 d 1809 Nelson Co. Ky. living there 1798 and earlier. Wanted also Rev rec. Emigrated to Md lived in Va & N. C. Had s Marcer D. Walker.

(a) WALKER.—Wanted Christian n of husband & marriage date of Mrs. Ruth Walker, dau of Gideon Walker. She mar cousin of same n.

(b) TALBOT-DEWITT.—Wanted par & dates of Frederick Talbot who mar Eliz. Dewitt.—C. E. B.

11925. MORGAN.—Wanted any infor of the Morgan family from the time of the arrival of the founder Morgan from Wales, in Delaware and later moving to Winchester, Va.

(a) PRICE.—Wanted par of Richard Price who came to Morgantown, W. Va., bef. the Rev from Loudow Co., Va. He was b abt 1755 mar 1st Mary Dallas.

(b) DALLAS.—Wanted par of Mary Dallas, said to be a cousin of Geo. Martin Dallas, Vice Pres. of the U. S. & Minister to various foreign countries.—K. P. P.

11926. JACKSON-BOOTH.—Wanted dates & infor of Capt. Wm. Jackson & w — Booth of New Windsor or Montgomery, Orange Co.,

N. Y. Wife was a dau of Chas. Booth of Southold, L. I. Two s in army & navy and dau who mar John Jackson. Was there dau Sarah who mar James Latta? Capt. Jackson b in north of Ireland & attended College in Dublin.—F. G. F.

11927. FITZHUGH.—Wanted par of Robert Fitzhugh b in Va. abt 1797 & mar Eliz. Redman abt 1818 & had bros Solomon, Gabriel, and John Fitzhugh.—E. H. B.

11928. WELLS.—Wanted par d & places of b & d of James Wells, who was in Clarendon, Vt. in 1785. Removed to Williston, Vt. & thought to have d there soon after 1800. Proof wanted on Rev rec. He mar Anne Sweet native of R. I., chil, John b Aug. 24, 1785, Peleg, Daniel, Susannah, James, Calvin d 1866, Sarah Ann mar Benj. Remington & Isham mar Mahala Anderson.—C. W.

11929.—HOSFORD.—Wanted par & rev rec of Anna Hosford who mar 1771 Col. Matthew Lyon in Cornwall, Conn, d 1781 Arlington, Vt. Was she niece of Ethan Allen?

(a) LOTT.—John Lott was one of the signers of the Albemarle Co. Va. Declaration of Independence, April 1770. Wanted general infor of Lotts of N. J. & Va. How related to the Whitesides of Va. & N. C.?

(b) BADGLEY.—Wanted Rev rec of David Badgley a minister b in Essex Co., N. J., Nov. 5, 1749, s of Anthony Badgley b bet. 1720-25. Anthony's f was John Badgley b 1705 at Flushing, L. I. David d at Belleville, Ill. 1824.

(c) STEPHENS.—Wanted any infor of Benjamin Stephens of Farmington, Conn & his w Comfort Kelsey.

(d) FOLLY.—Wanted any infor of Judith Folly who mar Capt. John Whiteside of Rowan Co., N. C. Was there Rev rec on either side?

(e) GILLHAM.—Wanted dates & places of b, d & mar of Wm. Gilham, s of Thos. Gillham of N. C., set. 1814 on a farm in Ridge Prairie, Ill. His dau Violet mar Joshua Vaughn & dau Patsy mar Peter Hubbard & moved to Bond Co., Ill. Wanted also Rev rec.—D. L. W.

11930. MACKEY.—Wanted n, d of b & d of Thos. J. Mackey's w. This Thomas was the s of John & Ann Alexander Mackey who were mar in Ireland abt 1751 & came to this country & set. in N. C. John & Ann Mackey also had s named James who was engaged in the battle of Bunker Hill.

(a) MENEFFEE-MANIFEE.—Thos. Menefee ser in Rev as a private in Capt. Spotswood's Co., 10 Va. Reg. commanded by Col Ed. Stevens & Maj Sam. Haines. Did he have a dau Barbara? Thos. enlisted Feb 10, 1777 for 3 yrs but d March 11, 1778.—A. I.

11931.—MARSHALL.—Wanted any infor of James Marshall whose parents lived near Boston at the time of the Rev. They afterwards moved to Hinesburg, Vt. Had bros Paul & Levi. He mar Harriet Mead. Wanted also her gen.

(a) PARSONS-HIGLEY.—Wanted ances & Rev rec of Peletiah Parsons who moved from Hartford, Conn. to Bennington, N. Y. & mar Lamira Higley. Wanted also any infor of Higley family.—P. E. P.

11932.—MULLEN.—Wanted n of the w & date of mar of James Mullen who lived in Bedminister Township, Somerset Co., N. J. & d 1807. He & his s James, Jr. were voters there in 1797-1803.—C. S. B.

11933. RAYMOND.—Wanted n of Hester Raymond's f who was killed in battle at White Plains.

(a) SLOAT.—Wanted names of parents of Elias Sloat b 1759 d 1825 mar Eliz. Hart.—M. H. S.

11934. HODGE.—Wanted to corres with some descendant who joined DAR on John Hodge.—K. W.

11935. HOWARD.—Wanted par of Annah Howard of Leverton, R. I., who mar Wm. Earl, great grandson of Ralph Earl, the first colonist, abt 1712.

(a) BROWN.—Wanted par of Rebecca Brown of Leicester, Mass., who mar David Earl, a Rev sol grandson of Wm. Earl abt 1779.

(b) WICKER.—Wanted the early history of the Wicker family. Wm. & Rebaka Wicker removed from Roxbury, to Leicester, Mass. in 1720 on account of some church difficulty or decision. They were prob. of Scotch-Irish desc.—T. K. E.

11936. WAIT-WAITE.—Wanted dates & ances of Annie Waite w of Peter Simpson b May 25, 1758, Beekman Town, Dutchess Co., N. Y., Rev Sol from Beekman T. Lived at Claverack, Columbia Co. aft war; then to Greenville, Green Co., N. Y. Chil Joseph, Alanson, Morgan, Elva, Annie, Phoebe, Polly & Peter. Last 3 chil unmarried & lived on farm at Greenville where Peter Simpson d abt 1847.

(a) BALDWIN-HOYSRODT.—Wanted dates & par of Isaac Baldwin b Oct. 24, 1788 mar Eve Hoysrodt (wid) b July 28, 1782. Lived in New York state. Chil James L., Eve, Eliza & Esther b Aug. 15, 1825 mar Henry Simpson b March 16, 1817 s of Morgan Simpson & Catherine (Cameron) Simpson of Columbia Co., N. Y. & Iron Ridge, Wisc. Same infor of Eve (Hoysrodt) Baldwin. Hoysrodt chil John, Betsy, Alvin & Henry.

(b) TRACY-MINOR.—Wanted dates & ances of Sarah Tracy mar June 18, 1700 Dr. Joseph Minor b Sept. 19, 1669, grandson of Lieut.

Thos. Minor of Stonington, Conn. Their dau Sarah Minor b Feb. 23, 1702 mar Geo. Denison Sept. 28, 1721.—H. J. McD.

11937. PERRY.—Would like to corres with some desc of Moses Perry b 1719 & d at Lexington, Ky. in 1809.

(a) PIPKIN.—The N. C. records by Clark Vol. 16, p 1140 says that Wm. Pipkin enlisted in the Rev. War Feb. 6, 1782 from Mills Co. He d Aug. 9, 1782. Would like to corres with Pipkin desc.

(b) BROWN.—Would like to corres with desc of Rev. Aaron Brown, ser 3 yrs in Rev. His s Aaron Vail Brown was Gov. of Tenn. 1845-8. Wanted par sis & bro of Rev. Aaron, place & time of b, etc.

(c) BROWN.—Wanted names & infor of sons of Dr. Gustavus Brown, Charles Co., Md. who was Methodist ministed in Va. — mar Frances Fowke.

(d) BROWN.—Wanted names of w & chil of Richard Brown who was vestryman of Antrim Parish at Lunenburg Co., Va. 1752.

(e) JENNINGS-DABNEY.—Sara Jennings mar Cornelius Dabney. Their dau Eliz. Dabney mar Wm. Morris. Were they the ances of Col John Dabney Morris, s of Richard Morris of Hanover Co., Va?—F. L. W.

11938. TYLER.—Wanted par & place of b of Samuel Tyler b July 16, 1782 mar Betsy Purdy lived in Chenango Co., N. Y., at time of d March 20, 1855. Their chil were Lucinda, Morris, John, James, Orville, Samuel, Geo., Rachel, Almira, Almeon, Alma, Col. Wm., & Alson.—E. B. T.

11939. HUPP.—The Custodian of the Public Records of Pa. informs me that he finds the name of Everhart Hupp in the Rolls of the Rev. as a Lieut. & John Hupp as a private in the Cont. line. He also states that the n of Everhart Hupp appears as a Lieut. & Philip Hupp as a private in Capt. John Miller's Co., Westmoreland Co. Militia. Wanted n of f of Everhart Hupp & relation of these men.—V. T. H.

11940. HEATH.—Wanted to corres with anyone who belongs to the Heath Association or who has any data concerning the Conn. or Vt. Heath lines.—M. H. L.

11941. SMYTH-SMITH-TAYLOR.—Wanted par & gen of Wm. Robinson Smyth (Smith) b in Va. March 6, 1763 d Jan 19, 1833 mar in Va March 18, 1790 Martha Taylor. Desire also her par with Rev rec of her f.

(a) BLASS.—Wanted par & all infor of Drucilla Glass b in Va., mar Dec. 27, 1821 John Taylor Smith, Portsmouth, Va., d Dec. 25, 1886 Charlotte, N. C.

(b) MIARS-MIERS.—Wanted par & gen of Eliz. Miars or Miers b Feb. 2, 1802 Hodges

Ferry, Va., d Aug. 1880 Portsmouth, Va., mar Dec. 24, 1817 Joseph Talbot, Trafton, Va.—A. T. S.

11942. SCRAMBLING-SCHRAMBLING.—Wanted Rev rec of David Scrambling who d abt 1824; wanted date of mar & maiden n of w. Their s Geo. mar Eunice Woodburn. The family was from the Mohawk Valley, N. Y.—A. R.

11943. SHEPLER-MOYER-DINKLES.—Wanted any infor of the Moyer family who lived in the Shenandoah Valley & the John Shepler family who lived in East Virginia, Augusta Co. & then moved to Randolph Co., W. Va. Would be glad to have historical facts concerning the Manville Dinkles of Randolph Co. also.—M. M. M.

11944. FARRIS.—Wanted ances & all data of Wm. Farris & of his w Betsey (Eliz) Cummings (Cumings) who are buried in Boston, Mass. in the "Old Granery Burying Ground."

(a) CROSS-LOWE.—Wanted ances & all data of Capt. Joseph Cross of Mass & of his w Anne M. Lowe whose sis mar Capt. Hannibal Allen s of Col. Ethan Allen of Rev. fame.—D. F.

11945. PICKERING.—Wanted ances of James Pickering b 1777 Portsmouth N. H. d 1857 mar Mary Allen Burnham b Portsmouth N. H. 1777. James m supposed to be Mary McGowan & her f a sea captain.—G. P. S.

11946. JOHNSON.—Wanted ances with dates & rec of Col. Thos. Johnson of Manchester, Vt. who mar Arathusia Wakefield.—M. H. R.

11947. SAVAGE.—Wanted par with dates of Mary Savage who mar Benj. Doud of Middletown, Conn. 1782. Had she Rev ances?

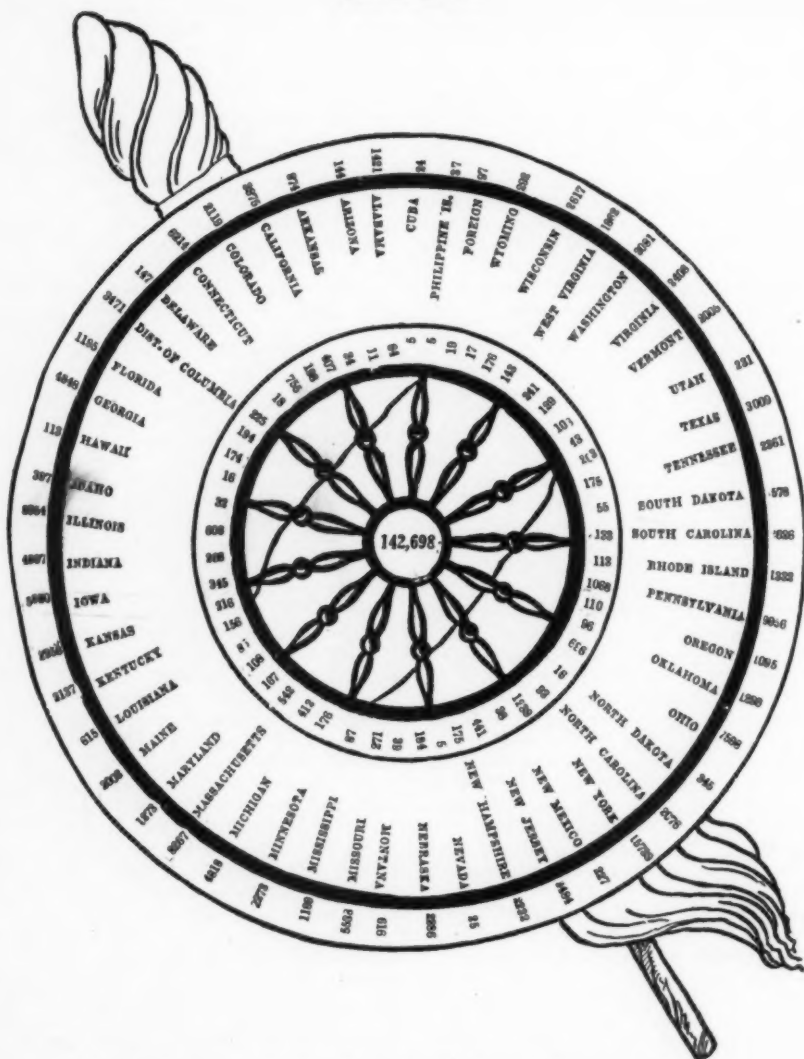
(a) TUTTLE.—Wanted par of Annis Tuttle who mar Francis White of Littleton, Mass. April 15, 1784. Had she Rev ances?

(b) WHITE.—Thos. & Hannah White probably of Littleton or Broton, Mass had chil Thos. b 1750, Hannah b 1752, Loammi b 1754, Francis b 1757, Asa b 1760, Mollie b 1762, Eliz. b 1765, Mahitabe' b 1767, John b 1760. Was the elder Thos. White a Rev Sol?—M. F. C.

11948. STEARNS-DAVIS.—Wanted par of Josiah Stearns Rev Sol of Goffstown N. H., & Sarah Davis of Acton, Mass. his w. Date & place of mar. Their chil were Mary, Timothy, John Asenath, Josiah, Eliz., Sally. Josiah Stearns fought in battle of Monmouth, N. J. —F. J. W.

11949. GLASS.—Wanted date of b (or arrival in America) of Benj. Glass who was b in Scotland in 17—; also place of residence bef Rev; is supposed to have enlisted from Culpeper Co., Va.; in 1792 moved to Ky. & d in Franklin Co. 1810; wanted also date of mar & n of w.—A. G. C.

HONOR ROLL OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE



In this Honor Roll the list of membership in each State is shown in the outer rim, and the list of subscribers according to States is in the inner circle

IN THE HUB OF THE WHEEL IS GIVEN THE TOTAL
ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

The Magazine also has subscribers in

JAPAN, KOREA, CHILI, FRANCE, WEST INDIES,
PANAMA, PORTO RICO AND CHINA

New York at this date of publication
leads all States with 1,239 subscribers

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Regular Meeting—April 21, 1924



REGULAR meeting of the National Board of Management of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held in the Board Room, on Monday, April 21, 1924. The meeting was called to order promptly at ten o'clock by the President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, who introduced the newly elected Chaplain General, Mrs. Rhett Goode.

The Chaplain General read from the Scriptures, which was followed by a Prayer. The Board then joined in pledging allegiance to the Flag, and in singing one verse of the Star Spangled Banner.

The Recording Secretary General then called the roll, those present being as follows:

National Officers: Mrs. Cook, Miss Lang, Mrs. Gillentine, Mrs. Magna, Mrs. Kitt, Mrs. Hoval Smith, Mrs. Spence, Miss Gilbert, Miss McDuffee, Mrs. Buel, Miss Wallace, Mrs. McCall, Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Fitts, Mrs. Beck, Mrs. Boothe, Mrs. Schuyler, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Cain, Mrs. Goode, Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Shumway, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Stansfield, Mrs. Brosseau, Mrs. De Bolt, Mrs. Connelly, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Whitman.

State Regents and State Vice Regents: Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Mannhart, Mrs. Bissell, Miss Todd, Mrs. Beavers, Mrs. Strawn, Mrs. Talmadge, Mrs. Herrick, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Munger, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Ray, Mrs. Cushman, Mrs. Garrison, Miss Gordon, Mrs. Seydel, Mrs. Coolidge, Mrs. Botts, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Banks, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Tillett, Mrs. Hobart, Mrs. Heron, Mrs. Cranshaw, Mrs. Burney, Mrs. Slack, Mrs. Garlington, Mrs. Farnham, Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Hess, Mrs. Holt.

The President General extended a special greeting to the newly elected members of the Board and also welcomed those who had served with her so faithfully during the past year. She then introduced Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, Honorary Vice President General of Alabama, who, in a few words, expressed her enthusiasm for the work of the Society, saying, "She was just as interested today and more so, if possi-

ble, as she was thirty-four years ago, when the Society was founded."

The President General then said: "Your President General has no report to present this morning, except to tell you again what the Congress meant to her. She has but one regret and that is that we are not this morning beginning our wonderful Congress all over again. You may be surprised to hear that statement, but she absolutely feels that way. To be very frank, however, she has not had the opportunity to sit down and meditate, as yet, and enjoy the proceedings, but as the weeks come and go, she anticipates the pleasure of doing so in the quiet moments that may happen to come to her. This is not intended as a speech. It is just an outburst of feeling and enthusiasm which she could not help, nor would not, if she could.

She wishes each one of you infinite joy and happiness in our service, not from a sense of duty, but from a feeling of loyalty and the desire to serve.

One of the outstanding impressions she has of the Congress comes back to her very vividly this morning, as she looks into the face of the State Regent of the Orient, and of you who are the representatives of nearly every state in the Union. This abiding memory is that of those marvelous reports of you State Regents the Wednesday evening of the Congress. So long as your President General lives she will never forget the picture she has of you splendid women before her on that beautifully flower-decked stage. You seemed like an animated rose garden as you sat there on the platform of our great auditorium representing nearly every state in our land, and our territorial possessions as well. When that program was being thought out, we all knew that the hour of adjournment would be late, but we had not in our most ambitious vision, anticipated that we should have pride in the lateness of that adjournment, because of the vision which came to us as the leaders of our great Society gave their reports of marvelous service to their states and their Society throughout the year.

Never has a time allotment of three minutes been so glorified, but as you return to your homes and live again that evening with your

President General, will you not, each one of you, express to her your desire as to just how we shall proceed in presenting your reports to the Congress next year?"

The Recording Secretary General stated she had no report to offer.

The Registrar General asked to have her report deferred, pending verification of an application from London, so that it might be included.

The Organizing Secretary General then reported as follows:

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The State Regent of Virginia requests that a Chapter be authorized at Franklin, Virginia.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Ill.—Mrs. Nellie T. Hick of Eldorado; Ind.—Mrs. Ora Anna Doyle of Clinton; Iowa—Mrs. Maggie Drips Barnard of Elkader; Iowa—Mrs. Floribel Bingley Brubacher of Fonda; Minn.—Mrs. Clara Walton Marsh of Aitkin; Okla.—Mrs. Susie Stratton Coyner of Henryetta; Ore.—Mrs. Ethel Todd Hays of Tillamook.

Through their respective State Regents the following re-appointment of Organizing Regents is requested: Ill.—Mrs. Nellie T. Hick of Eldorado; Minn.—Mrs. Clara Walton Marsh of Aitkin.

The following authorization of Chapters have expired by time limitation: Jerseyville, Illinois; Plainwell and Plymouth, Michigan.

The State Regent of Michigan requests the re-authorization of the following Chapters: Plainwell and Plymouth, Michigan. "Rebecca Lanier" is submitted for the name of the Chapter forming at Okolona, Miss.

The following four Chapters have met all requirements according to the National By-Laws and are now presented for confirmation: Phoebe Apperson Hearst at Piedmont, California; Russellville at Russellville, Kentucky; Col. Alexander McAllister at Snow Hill, North Carolina; Sarah Wilmot at Auburn, Washington.

The "Bethlehem" Chapter of Bethlehem, Penna. wishes to incorporate, with the view of owning property.

I recommend that the permits for the Past State Officer's pins, authorized by the Congress of 1924, be issued from the office of the Organizing Secretary General, when countersigned by the State Regent and State Recording Secretary.

Respectfully submitted,

FLORA A. WALKER

Organizing Secretary General.

Motion was made, seconded and carried that: *the report of the Organizing Secretary General be accepted with its recommendations.*

The Treasurer General reported 9 applications from former members for reinstatement. Mrs. Walker moved that: *the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the reinstatement of these 9 members.* Motion was seconded by Mrs. Stansfield and carried.

The Recording Secretary General cast the ballot and the President General declared these 9 members reinstated.

The Historian General made a brief, verbal report, asking the State Regents to help in the distribution of the Lineage Books by impressing upon their Chapters the value of having the complete set of these volumes.

Mrs. Reed stated that the West Virginia people will meet the cost of an Index to the Lineage Books, which would be presented to the Society in honor of the Historian General, who is personally preparing the copy.

The Registrar General stated that from close observation as to the amount of time required for examining and verifying different types of papers, she felt that it was costing the Society much more than they were receiving, especially for handling supplemental papers; and offered the following motion: *that the National Board recommend to the Thirty-Fourth Continental Congress that the fee for supplemental application papers be changed from \$1 to \$3.*

Motion was seconded by Mrs. Hobart. A question arose as to whether this would involve an amendment of the By-Laws, and action was deferred until this could be looked into.

The Registrar General then presented her report as follows:

Report of the Registrar General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 120 applications for membership.

Respectfully submitted

INEZ S. STANSFIELD

Registrar General.

Mrs. Stansfield moved: *that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the admission of 120 new members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.* Motion was seconded by Mrs. Walker and carried.

The Recording Secretary General cast the ballot, and the President General declared these 120 members admitted to the Society.

The Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution made a brief, verbal report, and thanked the members of the Board for having

cooperated with her so splendidly in assembling the material for the official report to the Smithsonian Institution.

The Librarian General then presented her report.

Report of the Librarian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The meeting was held of the State Librarians during the week of Congress at which we discussed the circular letter with the change of system to simplify the work of the State Librarians. It was favorably received, also at the last Board Meeting so it will be sent out. The Library report was read as usual at Congress containing the activities during the year. The copying of the abstracts of original pension records has been going on in the library. A copy also goes to the Historical Society of New Hampshire. Owing to much work it has been done very slowly lately. As this work is valuable to the Society the Executive Committee granted the use of an extra clerk for a few days each week during the summer.

The following accessions were received during the week of Congress:

ALABAMA

Governor William Tryon. M. D. Haywood. 1903. From General Sumter Chapter.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Pictorial Field Book of the American Revolution. B. J. Lossing. 2 vols. From Mrs. Elizabeth W. Hesse.

GEORGIA

History of the Public Domain of Georgia. S. G. McLendon. From Georgia "Daughters."

IOWA

History of Franklin and Cerro Gordo Counties, Iowa. 1883. From Candle-Stick Chapter.

The following 2 volumes from Mrs. Myrtle E. B. Speer:
Washington County, Iowa. 1880.
Biographical Album of Washington County, Iowa.
History of Keokuk County, Iowa.
History of Thomas Young. L. Y. Pinney. From Miss Edna Purvis.

LOUISIANA

Vital Records of Methuen, Massachusetts. 1909. From Mrs. Edwin C. Horn.

MARYLAND

The following 3 volumes from Janet Montgomery Chapter:

A Souvenir with an Autobiographical Sketch of Early Life. S. C. Busey. 1896.
Annals of Womelsdorf, Pennsylvania. P. C. Croll.
Vital Records, St. John's Church, Forest Glen, Maryland. 1924.

MICHIGAN

History of Monroe County, Michigan. T. E. Wing. 1890. From Mrs. Lucy B. J. Gould.
The following 2 volumes from Dr. Mary L. Hinsdale through Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter:
History of the President's Cabinet. M. L. Hinsdale. 1911.

American Government, National and State. B. A. Hinsdale.

MINNESOTA

The following 11 volumes from Minnesota Book Committee:

Attack and Defense of Little Round Top. O. W. Norton. 1913.
4th Regiment of Minnesota Infantry Volunteers, 1861-1865. A. L. Brown. 1892.
30 Years' Vice. T. H. Benton. 2 vols. 1854.
Three Men of Letters. M. C. Tyler. 1895.
30th Annual Report Board of Park Commissioners. 1921.
50th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. T. A. Turner.
General Federation of Women's Clubs. 1918.
Laura Bridgman. M. Howe and T. H. Hall. 1903.
Genealogy of Winchell Family. A. Winchell. 1869.
State of Missouri. W. Williams. 1904.
35th Annual Report Board of Park Commissioners. 1917.
From Minnesota "Daughters."

MISSOURI

Early Women in Missouri. C. D. Connelly. From Missouri "Daughters."

NEW JERSEY

The following 2 volumes from Bergen Chapter:
Genealogy of Early Settlers in Trenton and Ewing. N. J. 1883.

Reformed Dutch Church Records of Pompton Plains and Montville. N. J.
Travels through North America and Provinces of Canada. I. Weld, Jr. 1800. 2 vols. From the Misses Helen and Lucy Richards.

Grave Records of Warren County. N. J. Vol. 1. Compiled and presented by Miss Katharine N. Stryker.

NEW YORK

Indian Trails and Highways of New York. 2 vols. 1924. From National Old Trails Roads Committee.

The following 3 volumes from New York "Daughters":
Bible Records of New York State. Vol. 2. E. H. Parcells. 1924.
Graves of Revolutionary Soldiers Buried in New York. Vols. 3 and 4.

OHIO

History of Fayette County, Ohio. R. S. Dills. 1881. From Washington Court House Chapter.

Biographical and Historical Sketches of Hamilton and Its Residents. S. D. Cone. 2 vols. From Mrs. Walter Tobey.

The following 2 volumes from Miss Lillian Dean:
The Jones Family of Connecticut. A. W. Jones. 1902.
History of Portage County, Ohio. 1885.
Monuments of Washington's Patriotism. From Columbus Chapter.

TENNESSEE

King's Mountain Men. K. K. White. 1924. From Bonny Kate Chapter.

VIRGINIA

The Family of Early. 1920. Compiled and presented by Miss Ruth H. Early.
27th Virginia State Conference. D. A. R. 1923. From Virginia "Daughters."

TEXAS

History of Texas and Texans. P. W. Johnson. 5 vols. 1916. From Jane Douglas Chapter.

WEST VIRGINIA

Moccasin Tracks and Other Imprints. W. C. Dodrill. 1915. From Pioneer Chapter.
History of Tucker County. W. Va. H. Maxwell. 1884. From Colonel John Evans Chapter.

WISCONSIN

The following 7 volumes from Milwaukee Chapter:
History of Milwaukee. H. L. Conrad. 2 vols. Gift of Mrs. John H. Burnham.
Wisconsin in Three Centuries. 4 vols. 1906. Gift of Mrs. Joseph G. Donnelly.
Swain and Allied Families. W. C. Swain. 1896. Gift of Mrs. William E. Anderson.

OTHER SOURCES

26th Report of N. S. D. A. R. 1924. From the Society.
Illinois Historical Collections. Vol. 18.
Rand McNally Commercial Atlas of America. 1924.

PAMPHLETS

INDIANA

The following 3 pamphlets from Miss Carolyn Ford:
Indiana Magazine of History. March 1924.
Indiana's First War. 1924.
Proceedings of the 5th Annual History Conference.

MARYLAND

The following 6 pamphlets from Janet Montgomery Chapter:

Old Churches of Montgomery County, Maryland.
Historic Church of New Castle, N. H.. K. H. G. Wingate.
Nathan Magruder of "Kneve's Dispute." C. C. Magruder.
Historical Discourse of Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church, Pa. P. J. F. Schantz.
Palatine or High Dutch Records from Hudson Valley, N. Y. 1924.
A Hero of the Eastern Shore. F. Makemie. 1924.

MANUSCRIPTS

MICHIGAN

History of the Saginaw Chapter. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Frank W. Culver.

OTHER SOURCES

Tipton, Pugh, Barnett and Related Families. 1924.
 Compiled and presented by Mr. Kenneth C. Tomlinson.
 The above list comprises 65 books, 9 pamphlets and 2 manuscripts.

Respectfully submitted,

ISABEL ANDERSON,

Librarian-General

The Curator General presented her report.

Report of Curator General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report the following accessions to the Museum since the Board Meeting of April 12, 1924.

CALIFORNIA: Old manuscripts, presented by Mrs. James Sparkman Canon, through the Eschscholtzia Chapter.

CONNECTICUT: Large bedspread, in perfect condition, quilted by Mrs. Sarah Hull Ufford, niece and adopted daughter of Commodore Isaac Hull. The bedspread was made in his house on the banks of the Housatonic River. Presented by the Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Sword, formerly belonging to Col. Robert Johnston, of Revolutionary fame. Bequeathed to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, by Miss Gertrude Johnston, of Washington, D. C. The Edinburgh Edition of the Bible, printed in 1775. It came into the possession of Capt. Joseph Poindexter, a Revolutionary soldier, about the year 1780. Presented by his great-granddaughters, Miss Mollie Poindexter Jennings, and Miss Lilly H. Jennings, Manor House Chapter. A razor, brought to this country just before the Revolution by James Taylor, a major under General Anthony Wayne. Two just like it are in the travelling case of George Washington at Mt. Vernon. Presented

by Mr. Lee D. Latimer, Executor of the estate of James Taylor. Gavel, made from wood and silver from Wakefield, the Birthplace of George Washington. Presented to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, through Mrs. Harry Lee Rust, President Wakefield National Memorial Association, in appreciation of Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, President General, 1923-1926.

GEORGIA: A small gold locket, containing locks of the hair of Thomas Jefferson and of his wife, given by Thomas Jefferson to Judge Campbell, a personal friend, and is presented by a lineal descendant, Mrs. Julius Talmadge, Elijah Clark Chapter. A unique knife and fork brought from England in the sixteenth century by an ancestor of the Baird family of Massachusetts. Presented by Mrs. J. Ross Bowdre, Mary Hammond Washington Chapter. Paper knife, carved by Col. Moore at the time that he was directing the movement of troops which finally resulted in the victory at Moore's Creek Bridge, North Carolina. Presented by Mrs. Sarah Davis Magraw, lineal descendant of Gen. James Moore of the Continental Army. A land grant which bears the signature of Gov. Peter Early, and the unique seal, a piece of cork, on which the Seal of Georgia is impressed. Presented by Mrs. J. A. Peacock, John Laurens Chapter. From Mrs. Ellen Washington Bellamy, a silver ladle, given in the name of Hugh Vernon Washington, a brother, also a silver cup, Father and Mother, James H. R. Washington and his wife Mary Hammond Washington. A beautiful "Lafayette Fan," given to Mary Hammond, the young daughter of Col. Samuel Hammond, brother officer of Lafayette through the American Revolution, by Marquis de Lafayette when a guest at Varello, the Hammond home. An old decanter and two glasses, used at Varello during this visit.

ILLINOIS: A fluid lamp that has been in the family of Mrs. W. A. Thomas of Evanston, Illinois, for 150 years, and presented by her through the Fort Dearborn Chapter. Two pairs of gilt Curtain Holders, date 1778, used in the home of Stephen and Betsy Conant, and presented by their granddaughter, Mrs. Mattie White Poole, Mary Little Deere Chapter. A powder horn, owned and carried through the Revolution by Hiram B. Patch. "1774, B. Patch" is rudely cut on the end. It was handed down to Ephraim Warren, a relative, and is presented by his daughter, Anne Warren Hibbard, Mary Little Deere Chapter.

IOWA: Bead Bag, carried by Hannah Hollingsworth, wife of Col. Hollingsworth, in 1757. Presented by her direct descendant, Miss Sarah Virginia Wood, Francis Shaw Chapter.

LOUISIANA: Bead purse, brought from England by a member of either the Monroe or Grayson family of Virginia, came to Kentucky in 1797 in the possession of the great grandmother of the donor. It is supposed to be 250 years old. Old dagger, presumed to have been the property of Major Valentine Peers, of Alexandria, Va., who came from Ireland in 1772. A dinner invitation from Thomas Jefferson to the grandparents of the donor in the summer of 1824, also a letter from Ann Washington, of Alexandria, Va., June 13, 1791, written to great-grandmother of donor. These four gifts are presented by Mr. J. A. Blatterman, Shreveport, Louisiana.

MARYLAND: A pair of slippers that belonged to Mrs. James McHenry, wife of Dr. James McHenry, private secretary to George Washington and later, Secretary of War under John Adams. Presented by Mrs. James Lee, Bel Air, Md.

MINNESOTA: Map of the Western Hemisphere, made in Holland in 1640. Presented by the Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution.

MISSOURI: Pottery plate, made by the Iroquois Indians, and used for baking custard pies. (Pre-Revolutionary). Razor used in the Revolution, belonged to an Englishman whose name was Pulteney. Candle snuffers, used in Massachusetts during the Revolution. These three gifts presented by Josephine Woodbury Greenwood through the Elizabeth Benton Chapter.

NEW JERSEY: Lustre cup and saucer. Presented by Mrs. Joseph J. Summerill. A shingle from the old Tennent Manse, erected in 1783. Presented by the Tennent Chapter. Manuscript prepared and written by great great uncle of donor, John Mason, who was born in Kennebuck in 1782. Presented by Alice M. Hoffman, Cape May Patriots Chapter.

NEW YORK: Lowestoft teapot, cream pitcher, plate, tea dish and cup, silver sugar tongs, and old crystal brooch. Presented by Sylvia Palmer Bennett, in memory of her mother, Amanda Read Palmer, Mohawk Valley Chapter.

OHIO: A covered sugar box, that originally belonged to the donor's great, great grandmother, Lodema Warner Knapp, whose husband, Joshua Knapp, gave distinguished service in the War of the Revolution. Presented by Mrs. Victor Reese, in memory of her ancestors, London Chapter. Waffle irons, part of the household effects of Martin Driesbach who married Anna Eva Hoffman in Germany, and came to America in 1746. Presented

through the London Chapter from the estate of Annette Phelps Lincoln.

PENNSYLVANIA: Black lace Bertha, originally the property of Elizabeth, daughter of Baron de Kalb, who came to this country with Lafayette. He was killed at the battle of Camden, 1777. Presented by his great great great granddaughter, Elizabeth Norwood Haskell, the Allegewi Chapter. An exquisite blue and white plate, presented by Mrs. Thomas Potter, Jr., Philadelphia Chapter. A mourning ring, given in memory of Story Dawes, 1712 to 1769. It belonged to Sarah Paine Dawes, born in 1716. Presented by the same member of the Philadelphia Chapter. A quilted silk skirt, made by Mrs. Lydia Hildreth Fogg Grier, wife of Jonathan Butcher Grier, of Salem, New Jersey. Presented by Mrs. Richard Bassett.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Long Paisley shawl, the property of Virginia Hamilton Woodard, who was married in London, England, in 1758. Presented by a direct descendant, Virginia Van Derhule Bramble, "39th, Star" Chapter.

TEXAS: Framed letter, written in London, May 12, 1711, and addressed to Mr. John Custis, and signed by Micajah Perry. Presented by Jane Douglas Chapter, through Mrs. Rowena Russell Hall.

Respectfully submitted,

OLIVE WHITMAN
Curator General.

The deferred motion relative to increasing the charge for supplemental papers was again brought up and thoroughly discussed. It appeared that the proposed recommendation would in no way involve an amendment of the Constitution and By-Laws, and upon being put to vote, the motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General then presented the report of the Executive Committee.

Report of the Executive Committee RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee, at a meeting held at 9:30 a. m. Monday, April 21, 1924, adopted the following recommendations which are now submitted to the National Board of Management for ratification:

1. That Mrs. Schondau be placed on the permanent roll for secretarial service in the office of the President General, at \$125 per month.

2. That Mrs. Ross be paid the difference between her basic salary of 48¢ per hour, and 75¢ per hour for over time work on Credential Committee work incident to Congress 1924.

3. That the sum of \$75 be paid to the Superintendent, Mr. Phillips, in appreciation of his loyal service during the Congress of 1924.

ALICE FRYE BRIGGS

Recording Secretary General.

The recommendations incorporated in the report of the Executive Committee were acted upon ad seriatim and carried.

The President General stated that at the last session of Congress the reading of the minutes of the last day was referred to the National Board for approval, and asked that these minutes now be presented. The Recording Secretary General then read the minutes covering the Saturday proceedings, which were approved subject to a few slight corrections.

Mrs. De Bolt then moved that: *all resolutions affecting the work of the Society be printed in pamphlet form for early distribution to the Chapters.* Motion was seconded by Mrs. Stansfield and carried.

Mrs. McCall then moved: *that the Recording Secretary General and her Secretary receive special thanks of the Board of Management.* Motion was seconded by Mrs. De Bolt and carried.

The session then recessed until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The afternoon session was called to order at 2 p. m. by the President General, who stated that she wished to take up the matter of the date of the June Board Meeting and ascertain whether June 11 or June 18 would be the most convenient date for the majority of the members of the Board. An informal vote was taken, the majority being in favor of June 18. That date was decided upon, subject to the authority and convenience of the President General.

The President General then said that she anticipated making an extended trip through the Northwest during the summer and fall, and might not be able to return in time to hold the fall meeting in October; but would return by the first or second week in November. The first week in November being election time, it was decided to defer the fall meeting until the second week in November, unless the plans of the President General changed and the date was set for November 12, subject to a change possibly to the last week in October.

Consideration was then given to recommendations from the Chairman of the Committee on Patriotic Lectures and Lantern Slides which had been referred to the National Board by the Continental Congress. The recommendations were read by the Recording Secretary General as follows:

1—That provision be made for an adequate place (an entire room if possible) in which to keep our valuable slides, of which there are about fifteen hundred comprising about twenty-six sets.

2—That they be put in proper shape by an expert, the sets completed (each set has its broken slides) and card indexed.

3—That a sufficient number of strong Travelling Cases, with a separate compartment for each slide, be purchased, thus minimizing the danger of breakage on their long trips.

Action was taken ad seriatim, and the recommendations were adopted.

Miss Gilbert, Chairman of the Committee on Designs for Markers, then presented a recommendation, which had been referred by the Congress to the National Board, bearing upon the work of her Committee. After a brief discussion Mrs. Wilson moved: *that the matter of establishing the records for Markers for Daughters of Revolutionary Soldiers be referred back to the Committee for further research.* Motion was seconded by Mrs. Hobart and carried.

Mrs. Walker, Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, requested the State Regents (especially those who were re-furnishing their rooms in Memorial Continental Hall) to prepare for her Committee a complete inventory of the contents of their respective rooms.

Mrs. Stansfield then stated that she had been asked to present to the Society the Insignia and Bars of a deceased member.

The President General asked what the Board wished to do about accepting this Insignia—which brought forth the explanation that it was felt by certain relatives of the deceased member that this should be in the hands of the National Society for safe keeping, as it had been worn by one of the heirs of the deceased member who was not herself a member and therefore was not entitled to wear the Insignia. After considerable discussion Mrs. Bissell moved: *that the matter of disposing of the Insignia belonging to a certain deceased member be left in abeyance pending a recommendation of the Committee on Insignia.* Motion was seconded by Mrs. Reed and carried.

Mrs. Herrick then offered the following motions, covering proposed amendments in the By-Laws—each of which motions was seconded by Mrs. McCall, Mrs. Nash and Mrs. Heron, and after being thoroughly discussed, were carried in the following form:

1—*That the National Board of Management recommend that Section Two, Article Five, be amended as follows. After the word "Ducs" insert "of Chapter members." Insert after the*

word "dollars" "of members at large shall be five dollars, except as provided in Section 12 of Article Five of these By-Laws."

2—That the National Board of Management recommend that Section Four, Article Five, be amended by the addition to the Section of the following: "Two Dollars of the annual dues of a member at large shall be sent by the Treasurer-General to the Treasurer of the State in which the member at large gives her residence."

3—That the National Board of Management recommend that Section 12, Article Five, be amended by the insertion of the words "and State Treasurer, the amount to be divided \$1.50 from the National Society and \$1.00 from the State Conference" after the words "Treasurer General," so that the By-Law as amended shall read:

"Half of her annual dues for the current year shall be paid to said Chapter on demand of the chapter treasurer upon the Treasurer General and State Treasurer, the amount to be divided \$1.50 from the National Society and \$1.00 from State Conference, provided she enters the chapter within six months after said dues became payable to the National Society."

Mrs. Nash then offered the following motion: that the National Board of Management recommend that Section Four, of Article Two, be amended as follows: After the words, "office of" and before "Vice President General" insert the words, "President General or," so that the Section as amended will read: "Candidate for the office of President General or Vice President General must have been endorsed by a majority of the voting members at the State Conference of the State in which she resides."

Motion was seconded by Mrs. McCall, Mrs. Herrick, Mrs. Hoyal Smith, and Mrs. Heron, and was carried.

Mrs. Nash made a brief report relative to the cost of the Colors, stating that by making a contract the Society could get ten per cent commission on every Flag or Banner ordered. The silk Flags or Banners would cost \$100. Other sizes could be made from \$15 to \$35.

Mrs. Nash then moved: That the President General appoint a Committee of three to investigate details concerning purchase and issuance of the official Colors, and to report at

the June Meeting of the National Board. Motion was seconded by Mrs. Hobart and carried.

Mrs. Beavers, the new State Regent of the District of Columbia, presented a request from the Dorothy Hancock Chapter that they be given the privilege of selling flowers during the next Congress. This request was referred to the Building and Grounds Committee, with power to act.

Mrs. Seydel offered the following motion: that the title of the *Society of Children and Sons of the Republic* be changed to read, "Children, Sons and Daughters of the Republic." Motion was seconded by Miss Lang. No formal vote was taken, but the President General stated that if there were no objections, this request would be granted.

Mrs. Garlington inquired whether a Chapter had a right to limit its members and asked that the Recording Secretary General read the parliamentary ruling bearing upon this matter; whereupon Mrs. Briggs read the following:

"Question: Has a Chapter of the D. A. R. the right to limit the number of its members?"

Answer is No. Article IX, Sec. 2 (c) provides that "in a locality where there is already a Chapter an additional Chapter may be organized, provided the existing Chapter, or Chapters have reached a membership of at least fifty."

Mrs. Rhett Goode, the incoming Chaplain General, stated she had been asked by some of the other new members of the Board whether the Board members were supposed to wear their ribbons at the Board meeting. There being no ruling on this matter, Mrs. Goode moved: That official ribbon should be worn at all meetings of the National Board of Management. Motion was seconded by Mrs. Brosseau and carried.

The Chaplain General then administered the oath of office to Mrs. Franklin C. Cain, Vice President General, who was elected at the Congress to fill the two year term.

The minutes of the meeting were read by the Recording Secretary General and approved. There being no other business, the meeting adjourned at 4 p. m.

Alice Frye Briggs,
Recording Secretary General.

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